"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day are partly cloudy, occasional showers, fair in the afternoon, warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,262 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Wheat, 79¾; corn, 29; cotton, 7⅝.

FOREIGN—Senator Tolain, the "grave digger of the French Senate," died in Paris yesterday. At the Queen's Drawing Room yesterday, Ambassador and Mrs. Hay presented five citizens of this country. Five Anarchists, who participated in the bomb throwing in Barcelona last June, were exectued yesterday, being shot by the Spanish troops. The new North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was launched yesterday at Stettin, Germany.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—Senator Foraker introduced an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, and made his maiden speech in reply to Mr. Gorman's attack upon it. The amendment was finally withdrawn.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Over 200 of the society people of Paris perished in a fire which consumed a crowded charity bazaar in the Rue Jean-Goujon, at which the Duchesse d'Uzes presided.

The Greek Ministers who went to the front to study the situation have returned and reported to the Cabinet. Athens correspondents say that, while the war goes on for the present, peace is in sight. Rumors to the same effect are heard in the Greek Army. It is expected that Edhem Pasha's army at Pharsalos will soon strike a decisive blow. The powers are ready to mediate as soon as the belligerents are willing to accept their kindly aid.

Page 2.

Mayor Wurster says that it is not advisable to place an independent candidate for Mayor of Greater New York in the field until the regular parties have taken action.

John B. Pine presided at a meeting of the District Chairmen at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union. Encouraging reports were presented. The Executive Committee of the Republican County organization (anti-Platt) has taken steps to aid the movement.

Page 3.

Burglars broke into seven business places in Rochester, but secured only $1.02.

William A. George, founder of the George Junior Republic, explained the work of his colony for children, at Freeville, N. Y.

A rumor spread last night that Gov. Black favored President Seth Low of Columbia University for Mayor of Greater New York.

Sealed bids for condemned Government stores were opened in the Navy Yard yesterday. The stores comprise smooth-bore cannons, sausages, steam launches, coffee, butter, revolvers, vegetables, and other stuff in assortment.

Broker Chapman, whom the United States Supreme Court has decided must go to jail for thirty days, said he would go to Washington when wanted, but would take advantage of every technicality.

Page 4.

F. M. Hoyt's new racing sloop yacht Syce was launched from Wood's Yard, City Island. She will enter her first race in June.

A few bookmakers at Aqueduct who had posted odds of 100 to 1 on Our Johnny, in the opening event, were hard hit when he won his race.

Prince Charming was sold at the American Horse Exchange yesterday for $1,350. Other fine carriage horses from Buffalo and Philadelphia were sold at auction.

Page 5.

Justice Goldfogle fined a man $25 for declaring that he could not get justice in his court.

The Court of Appeals has decided that Howard A. Scott, the New York wife murderer, must suffer death for his crime.

Joseph Scanlon, a nineteen-year-old boy, ran away from home to fight the Turks. He tried to go to Cuba a year ago, but his father prevented.

A resident of this city put a note in a bottle and threw it overboard from a steamer when off Charleston, over two years ago. The note has just been returned to him.

More curio hunters were at the City Hall seeking souvenir Grant tomb bricks. A proposition is made that the city sell the bricks and use the money so obtained to further adorn the mausoleum.

The Gilbert Manufacturing Company, for years one of the largest dealers in cotton dress goods, made an assignment yesterday without preference. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000 and assets about $400,000.

A resolution offering to the Metropolitan Traction Company the privilege of changing the motive power on Sixth and Eighth Avenues was discussed in the Board of Aldermen, though no application had been made to the board for such permission.

When the case of Mamie Clarke was called in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday, it was announced that the defendant was dead. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell said her case had been transferred to his Satanic Majesty's court.

A boy named James Murray went to sleep in a row boat yesterday under the Fourteenth Street Ferry bridge, Hoboken. He awoke when the rising tide imprisoned him. His faint raps on the under side of the bridge were heard, and his rescue was only effected by using axes to cut a hole in the flooring from overhead.

Page 7.

The Tariff bill was reported to the Senate yesterday.

Webster Davis of Missouri has been nominated for the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Republicans in Congress openly condemn the Senate Tariff bill, and charge that the Sugar Trust wrote the schedule pertaining to sugar. Another assertion is that the export trade will be injured by the duty on hides.

Page 9.

A Chicago workman who was intrusted with the key to his employer's safety deposit box stole $9,800 in money and jewels.

A Jersey City child holding a long pair of scissors fell down stairs last night. One blade pierced her heart and the other her throat.

The annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary was held yesterday. The graduating class was one of the largest ever known there.

Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, (retired,) died in Washington yesterday, he having failed to rally from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was sixty years old.

The stockholders of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Corporation have abandoned all idea of giving opera. Messrs. Grau and Schoeffel may enter the business on their own account.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, read at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, tells of the progress made in the past year. It states also that some of the teachers are very poorly paid.

Page 14.

The church furniture of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, the former charge of the Rev. D. C. Potter, was put up at auction yesterday.

Dr. J. H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, spoke before the Ladies' Health Protective Association on immigration problems.

There was a large attendance at the services yesterday in honor of the bi-centenary of Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford answered some of the parish's critics.

A ruby and diamond pin stolen from Gen. Miles last February was restored to him by the Jersey City police yesterday, on the eve of his departure for the war in Greece.

Mayor Strong will approve the bill legalizing Park Policeman Tyson's appointment. He said we should forgive one another, and was not disposed to make him suffer further for alleged false statements.

The Court of Special Sessions has decided that it has no jurisdiction over cases of simple intoxication, and in the case of a man committed for trial the Justices refused to act and remanded him again to the City Magistrate's court.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau discredits the confession of Burglar Frank Nelson, implicating two of his former associates in the murder of Ferdinand Harris, M. C. D. Borden's butler. He says the confession was made to a detective of his force some months ago, and was investigated then.

Wholesale merchants met to arrange for a permanent organization to attract trade to this city. The leading proposition considered was to arrange with the railroads to run Spring and Fall excursions for buyers. Several representatives of railroads attended, and complained that Grant Day tickets had been sold to scalpers. They intimated that if the Anti-Scalping bill became law the proposed excursions would likely be ordered.

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PLAYERS WANT PROTECTION.

Trying to Organize to Defend Themselves Against Imposition.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Chicago and St. Louis ball players this morning discussed the formation of an organization on the part of players for the purpose of protecting their interests from imposition by magnates. What is intended is an organization that will defray the expenses of such a litigation as Ruslie instituted and back up the players in other respects. For want of money many grievances which players submit to have been in existence almost as long as the game itself. With an organization on well-defined lines and carefully managed, players could demand arbitration of grievances.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

Mayor Harrison Says the Reform Law Will Be Upheld.

CHICAGO, May 4.—President Kraus of the Civil Service Commission is studying the provisions of the law preparatory to a more careful scrutiny of the Thornton opinion. Mayor Harrison said last night of the probable action of his new Commissioners:

"I want the public to know that the civil service law will be strictly upheld. It will not be torn down at any point, and the people who are charging an attack on it are mistaken. If the new Commissioners think there is any doubt about the question about heads of departments, as between Beale and Thornton opinions, they will submit it to the courts in a test case immediately."

GAMBLING FROWNED UPON.

Manager Donovan Refuses to Give Information for Persons Who Bet.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 4.—The Pittsburg Ball Club has joined hands with the police in their move against gambling on the results of the ball game. It has been two years since the police stopped bulletin boards and tickers, but in spite of that there has been no end of betting in Pittsburg.

Manager Donovan Monday night refused to give out the name of the pitcher in to-day's game, saying: 'It is the gambling element who profit by this, and we will not give them any pointers how to bet this year by letting them know who is going to pitch."

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS MEET.

Opening of Their Triennial Congress in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Dr. Landon Carter Gray of New York called the fourth triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons to order at the Columbia Theatre this afternoon. The congress is attended by eminent practitioners from all parts of the country. After an address of welcome, and the transaction of routine business, meetings were held under the direction of the American Ophthalmological and Otological Societies, at which a number of papers were read. It was decided to hold the triennial meetings in the future in Washington.

To-night the visitors attended a banquet at the Arlington Hotel, at which Dr. William H. Welch of Baltimore, President of the congress, presided, and speeches were made by Drs. J. H. Billings of New York, William Pepper of Philadelphia, William Pulk of New York, and Abram Jacob.

TO CALIFORNIA ON A WHEEL.

William Vino and His Wife Start from Boston on a Tandem.

BOSTON, May 4.—A small crowd assembled this morning at 10:30 o'clock in Newspaper Row to see a countryman, a countryman's wife, a countryman's dog, and a countryman's tandem cycle begin a tour across the country to San Francisco.

The countryman was William Vino, better known to fame as Barnum's Yankee, or as Willie Taylor, "the Jay" from Bethel. Fritz, the dog, occupies a basket on the tandem. Vino wore long hair, all his own, a luxuriant bunch of acquired whiskers of the so-called spinach variety, under his chin, and a small hat—souvenir of his Barnum days. He is a typical countryman.

Mrs. Vino is a prepossessing little woman, tastefully garbed in a stylish dark green corduroy jacket, loose bloomers, tan leggings, and gaiters, and a green corduroy Tam o' Shanter. Mrs. Vino is an Englishwoman and an expert cyclist, like her husband.

This is the first time that a woman has attempted a journey to San Francisco on a tandem. They expect to ride about forty miles a day, or 250 miles a week. A procession of several hundred boys and men escorted them out of town.

MEDICAL FRAUDS ARRESTED.

A Gang of Alleged Drug Counterfeiters Broken Up.

CHICAGO, May 4.—On complaint of Frederic S. Mason of New York City, the Grand Jury to-day indicted three men, and thus broke up a gang of alleged medicine counterfeiters. Over twenty Chicago druggists are implicated, and sensational developments are expected.

Mr. Mason says he has been on the trail of the gang for eighteen months, and that scores of persons must have died from taking the bogus drugs. E. C. Bottume was arrested on a Grand Jury indictment, and held under $2,500 bail. Dr. John Flood, a north side physician, was arrested at his home. H. Page Guyton was also indicted with Flood and Bottume on the charge of conspiracy, counterfeiting labels, and obtaining money under false pretenses in connection with the manufacture and sale of bogus drugs.

The remedy counterfeited is made in Paris. Flood and Bottume are said to have concocted the scheme, and later engaged Guyton to counterfeit labels and put the stuffs on the market. The bottles were obtained through one Dumont, who is also indicted for similar frauds against the anti-Kamala Chemical Company. Mr. Mason is the American agent for Rigaud & Chopoteaut of Paris. Thousands of labels and all the manufacturing appliances were seized.

17-Year-Old Boy Shoots Himself.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., May 4.—William Dill, the seventeen-year-old son of the Rev. James Dill of Forestburg, walked out into the woods to-day, and when a mile away from his home shot himself. Despite his wound, the boy crawled back through the undergrowth on hands and knees, until within a quarter of a rifle of his home, where he died. No reason is known for his suicide.

FIRE HORROR IN PARIS

Over 200 Lives Lost in a Bazaar Where the Duchesse d'Uzes Presided.

GENERAL MEUNIER A VICTIM.

The Duchesse d'Alencon, a Sister of the Empress of Austria, Reported Missing.

M. FAURE SEES THE DEAD IN THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE.

Several Bodies Identified as Those of Titled People—Families Distracted by the Inability to Find Relatives and Friends.

PARIS, May 4.—Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this afternoon in a crowded charitable bazaar in the Rue Jean-Goujon, at which the Duchess d'Uzes and other well-known patronesses were in charge. Fifteen hundred people were present. Many were burned to death, and there was a terrible panic, during which a large number of persons were injured. One hundred corpses have been laid out in the Palais de L'Industrie, and it is believed that 100 more are in the ruins.

One hundred and eighty injured persons have been conveyed to the Hôtel du Palais, in the Cour de la Reine, but many of the critical cases have been transported to the Hôpital Beaujon.

The only bodies which have been recognized with certainty are those of Mlle. Henriette Hinihsdal, Baroness Elizabeth St. Martin, Viscountess Marie Bonneval, Sister Guinoux, the Superior of the Sisters of the Convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Raincy; Mlle. de Grancy, and the Comtesse St. Perrier, the Baroness St. Didier, Mme. Laurent Cosselin, Mlle. Chevigny, the Comtesse Mirimel, the Comtesse Broderville, M. Victor Cosselin, Sister Leonie Guillaume, Mme. Schlumberger, Comtesse Humolstein, the Marquise des Maison, Mme. Ventesnill, Mme. Hoskier, wife of the well-known Russian banker; Mme. Jacques Hausmann, and the daughters of M. Shevilly, and Mlle. Mandat Graney.

Other names must still be accepted with reserve, but at 11 o'clock the Duchess d'Alencon had not yet returned home. She is a sister of the Austrian Empress.

The Duke d'Alencon was slightly injured.

Mme. Flores, wife of the Spanish Consul, expired at the Hospital Beaujon, where are several others of the injured.

It is stated that Gen. Mennier died of his injuries during the evening.

The missing, who are supposed to be dead, include the Marchioness de Gallifet, the Countess de Mun, the Marchioness de Flores, the Viscountess Hunol Holstein, Baroness Mackan, wife of the leader of the pro-Rallists in the Chamber of Deputies, and Mme. Morlaunelamon, her son, and four daughters.

Sister of an Empress Injured.

Among the injured are the Duchess d'Uzes, the Comtesse Savigny, Mlle. de Laboulave, the Duchess de la Torre, the Princess Kotchonbey, the Vicomtesse d'Avenel, and Mmes. Moreau du Breuil, Malezieux, Eugene Challemel, and Recamier. Comtesse Rianoy, Count Montclair, Count Devisin, Mesdames Macedo, Recamier, de Laume Hyster, Edouard Andre de la Tour, Dupin, and Malezieux, and M. Lefebvre.

The managers of the bazaar had arranged the stalls, &c., so as to represent a street of old Paris, and it was opened yesterday. The event was greatly looked forward to in society. The stalls were presided over by Mme. Fevrier, wife of Gen. Fevrier; the Marquise de l'Aigle, Mme. Jacobs, the Baronne de la Doucette, the Marquise de St. Michel, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Mme. Mignotte, the Baronne de St. Idier, the Comtesse Dezyalynska, the Marquise Le Gouestier the Marquise d'Argence, the Marquise de Pitti, the Duchesse d'Alencon, a member of the Orleans family; Mme. d'Arlu, Mme. Boisseaux, the Baron F. de Schickler, Mme. Moreau, the Marquise Costa de Beauregard, her Royal Highness the Duchesse de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison, and the Comtesse de Greful, née La Rochefoucauld; Mlle. de Florez presided over the refreshment stand. These ladies were assisted by many equally well-known society ladies.

The fire originated on the left side of the bazaar. The illuminating apparatus of the cinematograph exploded and set fire to the Turkish curtains and hangings. In a few moments the flames spread along the whole side of the bazaar. The public threw themselves instinctively to the right side of the building, which backed on a high wall of an adjoining edifice. The bazaar altogether had eight doors, three in front and one on the left side. In the rear were four, like French windows, which were specially reserved for the employes. The crowd near the main entrances was able to escape, but those at the other end, not knowing of the doors reserved for the employes, found themselves hemmed in as in a cul de sac.

Caught in a Cul de Sac.

As the fire spread, the pressure on the right side, where there were no exits, kept steadily increasing. Here a number of the victims were crushed to death. Happily the wall of the Hotel du Palais, against which the bazaar backed, furnished a barred window. Immediately on the alarm being given the servants hurriedly broke the bars and were able to rescue a large number.

Suddenly, above the roar of the flames, were heard cries of terror and despairing appeals for help from the cul de sac end, where the unfortunates were being burned alive. The firemen threw hundreds of buckets of water upon them from above at the greatest risk to themselves, but their courageous efforts were all in vain. The fire made furious headway. Howls of despair arose outside, in the Avenue Montaigne, the Place Alma, and the Rue Francois, adjacent streets. In all those thoroughfares there was a veritable flight of maddened people, mostly women without skirts, petticoats, or hats, their feet naked and their clothing either burned off or torn off. Every available fiacre was taken by assault.

The whole wooden structure was blazing by the time the firemen could arrive, and the building collapsed almost immediately afterward, falling upon the unfortunate people.

In spite of the efforts of the firemen, some time elapsed before the charred bodies could be pulled from the smoking and burning mass of débris covering the spot.

The Prefect, M. Lepino, directed the operations for the recovery of the bodies, and distributed the injured among the various houses in the vicinity. In the meanwhile the pumps played on the burning ruins, and as the work progressed the inquiries became more numerous and pressing.

The dead were piled in heaps, especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep, arms, legs, and skulls mingled in inextricable confusion. In some cases only trunks remained with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

Cabinet Ministers on the Scene.

The firemen arrived at 6 o'clock, and a company of infantry followed to clear the ruins and search for corpses. All the Cabinet Ministers now in Paris went immediately at the scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along the Champs Elysees, their occupants with anxious and tear-stained faces inquiring for their relatives.

There were many heartrending scenes of grief and despair. One lady rushed about, frantically calling her daughter by name. Some one told her the girl was safe, whereupon she jumped, danced, screamed, then rushed to the coachman, to tell him to drive home, and fell in a swoon.

Another woman went insane. A third imagined in her frenzy that she recognized her daughter's dress, and hysterically called upon her husband to tell the police to prevent the child from going to the bazaar.

Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, noblemen, and members of the highest social and financial circles were side by side with the lowliest and the poorest, anxiously inquiring for their missing relatives. About thirty were saved by Père Ambroise and Père Bailly, who helped them over the wall with a ladder to the printing room of the newspaper La Croix. The staff of the Hotel du Palais lent valuable assitance, and saved 150 through a barred window overlooking the bazaar, where, while the hotel employes were carrying away the bars, they saw three persons burned to death before their eyes.

Society Plunged in Despair.

The whole of the highest society in Paris was thrown into a horrible pell mell, a prey to the deepest despair, husbands seeking and calling for wives, and fathers seeking and calling for daughters. One young woman, still wearing on her breast the badge of a stall attendant, was seen rushing about in her petticoat, her dress having been torn off to be thrown over a lady who was in flames. Her one anxiety was to find and tell her parents of her safety. In the streets adjacent to the Bazaar were long lines of sumptuous equipages. The most of these returned empty; their owners were dead. The others were seen moving off with occupants injured in head or limb, and in many cases with faces streaming with blood.

An electric light has been installed at the scene of the fire to assist the firemen in recovering the bodies from the débris. It is noticed that in most cases the heads of the victims were burned to a cinder even when other parts of the body were not much injured. This is explained by the fact that the thickly tarred roof fell in blazing masses upon their heads.

It was reported that Mlle. Lucie Faure, who left the Elysee to go to the Bazaar, had perished. M. Hanotaux drove up, in great haste, to inquire concerning her, and was immediately followed by Mme. Faure, pale with terror and excitement, who was reassured by learning that her daughter was not dead, having been delayed on the way. Many Americans, English, and other foreigners were among the stall holders; but it is impossible as yet to ascertain the names of all the victims.

The Papal Nuncio who delivered the benediction at the opening had just left the building when the fire broke out, and half an hour afterward it had completely disappeared. There was no sign of the masonry, girders, and other structural parts which are usually left after a big fire. The whole edifice was reduced to ashes, with a heap of charred corpses as the most noticeable object.

The ground was a soddened mass of débris—of clothes, boots, shoes, coins, keys, and miscellaneous remains of articles on sale at the stalls. While the fire was in progress the faces of the people in the crowd and in the windows overlooking the same told an awful tale of the horrors they were witnessing. All the mansions in the vicinity have been converted into temporary hospitals.

Scene at the Palais de l'Industrie.

Words would fail to describe the horror of the scene at the Palais de l'Industrie, where the bodies are exposed on the side next to the Avenue Danton, in a portion of the building now in course of demolition. Here, in a large room, rudely covered with rough planks, and on sheets hastily spread over planks, the bodies as they arrived from the ambulances are being placed in three long rows. This is death by fire with all its horrors, bodies completely nude, limbs twisted in the writhings of agony, some still having shreds of clothing which assist recognition in spite of horrible disfigurements, bones visible through fire-eaten flesh, some merely skeletons or grinning skulls blackened with smoke.

A large force of officials is engaged in regulating the admission of friends at the entrance, which is besieged by crowds shouting and fighting. Only small groups are admitted at a time, and the visitors are supplied with candles to assist them in their lugubrious search. It is a strange scene, as they go groping about through human débris and turning over shapeless and unrecognizable masses of flesh.

Owing to the difficulty of continuing the searches for the purposes of identification by the light of torches and candles, the Palais de l'Industrie has been cordoned by the police, who are watching the bodies.

Peculiarly wierd is the scene at the Palais de l'Industrie, where the policemen, parading with torches that spread the smoke and smell of resin, give the interior the semblance of a huge cavern, where everything is blurred and indistinct. In the centre is a caldron of pitch ablaze, hung like a gypsy kettle.

From time to time a link bearer dips his torch in the caldron, making it smoke with renewed energy. Ghostly figures are moving slowly around among the corpses. Reporters are taking notes. In the centre is a huge pile of coffins. When a body is identified it is immediately placed in one of these and sent home, nuns with hands folded on their breasts following with the weeping relatives.

The firemen found a cashbox containing about 10,000f. and a lot of money melted by the fierceness of the heat. The day's takings were £1,800. It is impossible yet to ascertain with any degree of certainty the number of victims, but it is stated that there are 116 corpses now in the Palais de l'Industrie.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed by the Prefect of Police to pick out the portions of remains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais de l'Industrie.

The building was constructed about six months ago. At the time it was remarked that it would burn like matchwood.

As soon as President Faure heard of the disaster he sent the most pressing inquiries for full particulars to the Prefect of Police. M. Faure has visited the hospital and the Palais de l'Industrie to pay his respects to the dead.

1:00 A. M.—Great crowds are still present at the scene of the disaster, where the workmen have already started to build a high palisade around the fatal spot. During the evening M. Hanotaux visited the scene and summoned the Prefect of Police, who took the names of all the inmates of the Hotel du Palais, with a view probably of rewarding them for the rescue effected through the barred window, where the landlady of the hotel sat for hours looking at the scene beneath and recounting incidents to visitors.

PANIC SPREAD THE FIRE.

Prefect of Police Says Fully 300 Persons Are Missing.

LONDON, May 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says: "The flames licked most of those who escaped, and the dresses were burned off the backs of their wearers, who tore off their blazing hats as they rushed for the street, their heads singed to the roots of their hair. The clothing not burned off was literally torn off. No painter ever imagined a last Judgment so appalling. One girl who ran through the streets skirtless to tell her mother of her safety had charge of the wooden horses in the bazaar. It is impossible to say how many children were on them at the time or how many perished.

The flames rose to a fearful height. The fire brigade came quickly, but what could be done? The block in front of the burning mass was simply frightful, and the hose was compelled to play over the heads of multitudes. The scorched people cried for the firemen to souse them, which they did. The cries from within were cries never to be forgotten for intensity of anguish. The firemen courageously let themselves down from houses round about, but their efforts were too often fruitless. Holes were broken through the walls by navvies who happened to be working near. Mock houses in the bazaar were knocked over in the terrible struggle.

There was one awful procession of sixty corpses on stretchers formed of the handles of spades and pickaxes, with green canvas. I heard the Prefect of Police say that fully 300 persons were missing.

The whole centre of the town forgot to dine, and the crowd in the vicinity was like that in the Place de la Concorde on Sept. 4, 1870.

"The Duchess d'Uzes and her daughter, the Duchess de Luynes, had stalls near the great door. They escaped easily, the former unharmed and the latter but slightly injured. Henry Blount, the promoter of the bazaar, had his beard burned off. The report that La Marechale MacMahon was in the fire is not true; and I now hear that Gen. Fevrier escaped with only burns on the head and hands, along with Mme. Wilson, daughter of former President Grévy, and Mme. Laboulaye, and the Duchess d'Alencon, who, too much exhausted to go home, sat for a long time in a concierge's lodge, unable to say who she was.

"I am told by a survivor that panic helped to spread the fire. Ladies whose clothes were blazing ran wildly about igniting the inflammable surroundings. They had the strength that cycling and athletics give, but lost their heads. Still it is hard to keep one's head when one's clothing is on fire. The voluminous sleeves, cheap lace, and light trimmings now worn on hats and corsages, solicited, so to speak, the flames. Baron Reille behaved extremely well, keeping a passage open near the door."

WATER NOT AVAILABLE.

Firemen Hampered by the Imperfect Appliances.

PARIS, May 4.—Another version of the origin of the fire is as follows: There was a run at the stall of the Duchess d'Uzes, who lighted a spirit lamp under a toy balloon, which took fire, the flames then speedily connecting with the drapery. The first terrible fact realized was the absence of water. As has repeatedly happened in Paris, the firemen, though brave even to death, were hampered by defective appliances. Though they cut with their axes through the planks and trellis work, comparatively few were able to make their escape in that way. The scene in the Champs Elysees bore a gruesome resemblance to the scene in the same locality during the last days of the Commune, and its gruesomeness was intensified by the appearance of ambulances bearing the bodies of priests with remnants of their monastic garbs still clinging to them. A gang of thieves was active in the crowd of spectators and friends of the victims, and several were caught in the act of pocket picking. One spectator, describing the scene as it appeared from a distance, says:

"I happened to be standing on a balcony in the Rue Bassano, on high ground, at the top of the hill sloping from the Arc de Triomphe to the Seine, when an enormous pillar of black smoke surged up in the air in the direction of the Palais de l'Industries. In five minutes it vanished, leaving not a trace behind."

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Miss Elsie Bushbeck of Philadelphia Gives a Vivid Account of Her Escape from the Burning Building.

PARIS, May 4.—The correspondent of The Associated Press has had an interview with Miss Elsie Bushbeck of Philadelphia, who, with the Misses Hawthorn and Druer, was one of the few who escaped, although not unscathed. Miss Bushbeck said:

"I was a saleswoman at Booth No. 15, close to the place where the fire originated. I arrived at 4:10 o'clock with my friends. We left our wraps and hats in the cloakroom and went to my booth, where four nuns presided. In the booth were three blind girls, working, one reading the blind alphabet, the second writing, and the third making brushes. The lady presiding over that section of the bazaar told me I need not hurry, but that it would be all right if I came a little later. I started to look around the bazaar and stopped at a lottery wheel, where I won a bunch of asparagus. Just then, happening to turn around, I saw and called my friends' attention to a flicker in the corner of the wall, about fifteen yards away. Hardly had I done so when a gentleman behind me cried 'Feu, mesdames; sortez,' ('Fire, ladies; hasten out,') and pushed me toward the door rather—but fortunately for me—roughly.

"As this was my second experience under such circumstances, I advised my two friends to raise their skirts in the front, so they would not stumble over them. We were then just stepping on the first of three steps leading out of the building. Turning my head to look back, I saw the whole place in flames. At my left I caught a glimpse of an old lady emerging from an adjacent door, and saw her stumble on her skirt. The next instant, quite twenty persons piled on top of her. I crossed the street and turned round to face the fire, but already the heat was so intense that it scorched me, and I was obliged to raise my hands to protect my face. When the roof fell in with a terrific crash, certainly not more than five minutes had elapsed from the first alarm. Such was the intensity of the heat that I saw a fireman's jacket emitted and several of the horses were badly singed. Out of the pile of persons who fell near the door, none was saved. All were burned in a moment. Of the nuns at my booth, two were saved and one blind girl. The burned visitors were, for the most part, ladies, most gorgeously dressed."

Another of the survivors told the following story:

"The place was crammed full of people and the heat was stifling. Being very uncomfortable, my friends and I determined to leave; but somehow we could not make much headway through the throng toward the door. I lagged a little behind, as I was offered a nosegay by a stallholder; when, on a sudden, the shout of 'Fire!' was raised. Instantly all was commotion.

"We tried to keep cool, but the rush from behind forced us forward and we were separated. Then I tried to work my way back; but I was carried off my feet and carried backward and forward in the swaying crowd. I lost my hat; then my coat was torn off, and then my waistcoat. And all this happened in a few seconds.

"Immediately the full extent of the calamity dawned upon us all. The flames spread with startling rapidity through the whole building, which rumbled like a living furnace; but the uproar of the conflagration could not drown the groans and cries of the agonized crowd. Gradually I found myself pushed back against the wall of the building, and finally succeeded in scrambling through an opening made by some of those who were near me. Two seconds later I would have been a victim, for hardly had I struggled through the hole before I heard a dreadful crash as the blazing roof fell in.

"I cannot describe the struggle for life which ensued. No words can depict the horror of the scene. It seems as I look back upon it like a hideous nightmare. The whole thing was over in twelve minutes, and nothing remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the Bazaar."

THE DUCHESSE D'UZES.

Her Husband the First Duke of France and Very Wealthy.

PARIS, May 4.—The Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes is one of the most prominent woman in Paris. A French newspaper about a year and a half ago said that the Duchesse d'Uzes provided 3,000,000 francs for the propaganda of Gen. Boulanger, adding that the movement was actually a Royalist campaign, and that the late Comte de Paris, then head of the royal house of France, had pledged himself and his heirs to repay the money, if he should ascend the throne.

The young Duchesse d'Uzes was before her marriage Mlle. Marie de Luynes, daughter of the late Due de Chaulnes. She was married in Paris on Jan. 10, 1894, in the Chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where the bride was educated. The ceremony was private.

The Duc d'Uzes is the Premier Duc of France, the creation of his title dating back to 1563.

TWO PERSONS REPORTED KILLED

A Wreck on the Southern Railway in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—Passenger Train No. 2, on the Southern Railway was wrecked and turned over to-night near Bluff City, 100 miles from Knoxville.

Two people are reported killed and others wounded.

FOUR SAFES YIELD $1.02.

Burglars in Rochester Get Little in Seven Places.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 4.—Seven business places, including the New York Central freight office, were entered by burglars last night.

Four safes were cracked, but the burglars succeeded in getting only $1.02 in all.

A BABY WITH THREE EYES.

A Glenham Woman Gives Birth to Triplets.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 4.—Mrs. John Higgs of Glenham yesterday gave birth to triplets.

What is more extraordinary still, one of the babies has three eyes, two in the places naturally reserved for them, and the third just over the bridge of the nose.

TRIED TO ATTACH THE CURTAIN.

Jennie Yeamans Makes Trouble for the Schiller Theatre in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Constables employed by Jennie Yeamans, the actress, tried to attach the curtain of the Schiller Theatre last night by nailing it to the stage. The curtain man was too quick, however. Miss Yeamans got the attachment for unpaid salary.

The theatre is in financial trouble, owing to the inability of the management's backer, Nathan Foster, to raise any more funds. He failed to get $4,000 needed to keep the show going, and Franz Amberg, President of the German Opera House Company, which owns the building, took possession of the box office.

HE HAS SAVED ELEVEN LIVES.

A Movement to Secure a Medal for a Brave Young Man.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 4.—Robert J. Penny, a brave young man from Ponhockie, who has saved nine lives from a watery grave, added two more to his score yesterday.

He was on his way home just as two young men, John Warrington and J. Schatzle, were upset in Kondout Creek by the swells from a passing boat, which overturned their skiff. Penny leaped from Turck's Dock, and, with great difficulty, pulled the drowning pair aboard an old scow.

A movement is on foot to procure a medal for Penny.

BOURBON WHISKY COMPANY.

Col. Rice Is in Chicago to Perfect the Organization.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Col. S. M. Rice, President of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, arrived here to-day to consummate the organization of the Bourbon Whisky Company. To-morrow this will be done and probably a statement will be given out at the end of the week.

The details will not differ materially from those made public in THE NEW YORK TIMES several weeks ago. Col. Rice refused to talk of the matter to-night other than to say that all obstacles seem to have been removed and that the organization will be perfected during his stay.

HE CONVERTED HENRY CLAY.

The Oldest Episcopal Minister in Missouri Died Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Fairfax Berkley, the oldest Episcopal minister in the Missouri Diocese, to whom belongs the credit of Henry Clay's conversion to the Episcopalian faith, died this morning.

Dr. Berkley was eighty-four years of age. His bringing Henry Clay into the fold was one of the first important achievements of his life. Dr. Berkley submitted the question to him in such a plain and forceful manner that in 1847 Henry Clay was baptized by Dr. Berkley in the Lexington Church. Henry Clay was at that time seventy years of age, and was to the end of his life one of the closest friends of the minister.

TO CLIMB MOUNT SAINT ELIAS.

Prince Luigi of Italy with a Party to Make the Attempt.

BOSTON, May 4.—Officers of the Appalachian Mountain Club have received by cable an order to secure an outfit for Prince Luigi of Italy, who will reach this country very shortly on his way to the summit of Mount Saint Elias, in Alaska.

The project is one in which Prof. Fay, one of the most active of the Appalachians, has had much interest, and for some months he has been furnishing to the Italians all the information possible in the matter, for which purpose not a few of the precious books from the club library have crossed the ocean, not being nearer to the hand of the proposed explorers than in the libary in Boston.

The party will include Prince Luigi, the celebrated mountain photographer, Vitorio Sella; a number of other Italian Alpinists, five professional guides, and a retinue of porters. It will be the most thoroughly equipped expedition to enter the region where lie Mount Saint Elias and Mount Logan, and a number of other virgin peaks, whose heads rise to an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in the central valleys. It is relatively low in the Atlantic States and in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen slightly in all districts. The temperature is higher in the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Northern Rocky Mountain slope, and lower in the Gulf States. Showers have occurred in New England, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley. Unsettled weather, with occasional showers, is indicated for New England and the North Atlantic States, and showers will probably occur in the West Gulf States. The weather will be fair in the other districts. Slowly rising temperature is indicated for the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, with slight changes in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	59	47	50
6 A. M.	57	46	[illegible]
9 A. M.	65	50	56
12 M.	69	56	61
4 P. M.	70	56	61
6 P. M.	68	53	58
9 P. M.	67	52	56
12 P. M.	64	51	54

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55¾
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1896	63
Corresponding date last twenty years	55

PEACE IS IN SIGHT

Greek Ministers Return from Pharsalos and Report the Situation to the Cabinet.

THE WAR GOES ON, BUT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THE END IS NEAR.

Athens Correspondents Say that Peace Is at Hand, and Such Reports Are Heard in the Army—Another Battle in Epirus.

LONDON, May 4.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Ministers of War and of the Interior have returned from Pharsalos and made their reports to the Cabinet.

It is understood that, as the result of their inquiry, the war will be discontinued.

The Athens correspondent of The Times says: "The Cabinet sat till daybreak Tuesday hearing the reports of the Ministers from the front, and though it resolved to continue the war for the time being, it is understood that peace is really in sight.

"The decision of the Government is mom

to 300,000 men, in order to be prepared for all emergencies. Including the troops in Anatolia, Turkey will soon have 500,000 men under arms.

Four transports with Turkish troops on board passed through the Dardanelles on Sunday on their way to the Aegean Sea. Their ultimate destination is not known.

MUSTAPHA PASHA'S DISGRACE.

He Arrives at Constantinople, and Will Be Court-Martialed.

LONDON, May 5.—The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople says:

"Mustapha Pasha, ex-commander at Janina, has arrived here under escort. It is believed that he has been degraded and will be court-martialed."

THRIFTY KING GEORGE.

His Majesty Has Been Speculating in Greek and Turkish Bonds.

PARIS, May 4.—The Gil Blas says the King of Greece used the crisis in the affairs of his country to speculate in Greek and Turkish bonds, with the result that his Majesty has cleared 30,000,000f. to 35,000,000f.

Protection of Greeks Leaving Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—The Porte has replied to the French, Russian, and British Embassies, giving its consent to their proposal to protect the Greeks, but only during the period allowed for their departure. The Porte adds that all treaties with Greece are suspended for the time being.

The Kaiser's View of Greek Artillery.

ATHENS, May 4.—A personage connected with the Court says that Emperor William of Germany, in admitting the superiority of the Greek over the Turkish artillery, expressed surprise that Greece had never used German officers to organize her artillery, which, he added, if well organized, would be excellent.

Capt. Scriven in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—Capt. Scriven of the American Embassy at Rome, has arrived here, en route for Thessaly to watch the operations.

Want to Fight for Greece.

Two men, who describe themselves as Capt. Ben T. Rogers of New Jersey and Capt. James Browne, have notified Constantine D. Phassonlarides, Chairman of the Greek Committee, that they are willing to embark for Greece in charge of volunteers for the Greek army as soon as they are furnished credentials. Rogers says he has 100 or more men, and Browne says he can muster twenty-five ex-members of the Monroe Drum and Fife Corps of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn. The men, say Rogers and Browne, are willing to pay their own way to Greece, and will leave next Saturday. Thorlston Lindahl, a Swedish civil engineer of Jamestown, N. Y., has applied for credentials, and as soon as the secures papers of identity from the Swedish Consul he will be given proper papers for presentation to the Ministry of War at Athens. Lindahl has served in the army, and his brother is now with the Grecian army.

ONE WIDOW'S WINDFALL.

Story of a Nurse and a Millionaire Revealed in the Kaleidescopic Show of a Great City.

A personal bequest made by a very rich man who died in this city recently tells the story of one woman who discovered her mission in life in a very singular manner, and was richly rewarded for attending to it faithfully. She was not an attractive woman; far from it. But she was strong, healthy, and endowed with the useful quality of keeping her own counsel. Her husband died when she had been married but a few months, and she went to live with some relatives who kept a little Summer cottage at a near-by resort on the Jersey shore. She was not well enough educated to earn a living except at housework, and the relatives she lived with paid her as much for that as anybody else would. That was twenty-two years ago.

One night a man, suffering from acute alcoholism, was taken to the cottage she lived in. His coachman said that he would pay liberally for a week or two of careful attention, but that his identity must remain secret. The people in the cottage were loath to undertake the work, but the reward was high, and they turned the man over to the care of the widow. In less than a week she had him all right. He paid her liberally, but did not tell her his name.

A few days later she received a request to come to this city and call on a lawyer. He made her a proposition which she accepted. She was told that the millionaire she had attended was pleased with the manner with which she had put him on his feet, and wanted to engage her permanently. It was explained that wanderings of the nature she had witnessed were not uncommon with him, and that his sufferings, even after the slightest lapse, required careful nursing. She was to take a house up town, and the rent, as well as the household bills, would be paid by the lawyer. If she chose to let rooms in the house to add to her income she was at liberty to do so.

The conditions were that she should never betray the name of her employer, never allow him to leave the house when under her care until the lawyer called for him, and that no one else in the house should be allowed to see him. Furthermore, she was never to leave the house without leaving word where she was, nor go where she could not be sent for at a couple of hours' notice. It was a business arrangement out and out, and she undertook it. Her friends asked her in vain to whom she was indebted for her sumptuous home. She never betrayed her employer's confidence. He never went near her house unless his coachman took him there. Sometimes she did not see him for months, but when the call did come it was always unexpected. No matter how important the business that required attention, the lawyer never allowed the millionaire to be disturbed while he was at this retreat. His family always supposed that he was away on business.

When the millionaire died rather suddenly it was found that he had amply rewarded the faithful service of his nurse. She has enough to buy the house she lives in and be comfortable for life.

FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.

League Has Prepared Its Programme for Next Year's Work.

A schedule, covering part of the programme for next year's work, has been prepared and sent out by the League for Political Education. On Monday mornings, at 11 o'clock, in November and December, Mrs. Runkle will give a course of talks on citizenship. Miss Adele M. Fielde will give a graded series of courses in parliamentary procedure on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock.

John Graham Brooks will give courses of sixteen lectures each upon "Economic Science and the Laws of Life," "The Ideals and Achievements of Social Reorganization," and "Ideals of a New Society as Seen Through Leading Personalities of Our Century." George H. McAneny will lecture in November and December upon "Civil Service Reform," and Prof. William H. Sloane has promised to lecture in February and March on "The Development and Theory of the Nation."

Water Cresses in Plenty.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 4.—A New York man named Kretchmar is reported to have leased the sunken meadows on the Greenkills, from where he will furnish the New York market with watercresses. The water at this place is ice cold all Summer, and acres of watercresses of the finest variety grow there, some of them with stems four feet in length. The cresses are to be picked and shipped every evening in crates to New York by the West Shore Railroad. There is an inexhaustible supply at the place mentioned of the spicy plant which makes such a favorite table salad.

Richmond Tobacco Man Fails.

RICHMOND, Va., May 4.—Thomas D. Neal, Jr., leaf tobacco merchant and warehouseman, filed a deed of assignment for $108,000 in the Chancery Court this morning, naming Col. Jo Lane Stern as Trustee.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A story was told yesterday by a lawyer in the big Equitable Building of an experience that a brother of his, a blind man, had a few days since, while he was in the city from a small town in Jersey, where he resides. On the day mentioned, the blind man was without a guide and stood on the corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, wishing to cross the street. While debating with himself as to whether he would try it alone or call a policeman, a woman came up and addressed him, saying: "Mister, would you be kind enough to help me across the street? There is such a jam of trucks and cars that I am afraid to try to cross alone." "Certainly, with pleasure, Madam," he responded, and, offering her his arm, they started across Broadway, crossing in safety. "Thank you, very much!" said the woman. "No, Madam. It is I who am thankful, for I am blind, and you helped me to avoid that dangerous crossing very nicely," said the man. "Oh!" said the woman, in reproachful tones. "You horrid man! Why, I might have been run over."

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"There should be a sign censor in this city," said a Boston girl who came to see the Grant Day parade. "The idea of displaying the attractions of 'cool soda water' and 'warm meals' I suppose New Yorkers are like most other people in wanting these things either hot or cold. I went to see Bellevue Hospital, and ran across a sign 'Doctors' signs painted to order.' Now, fancy a man trying to work up a business in ready-made doctors' signs."

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Ball players have a superstition about a load of empty barrels. If they pass one going in their direction while on the way to a game they regard it as a sure sign of victory. But the barrels must all be empty and going in exactly the same direction as the ball tossers. When the Washingtons played their first game in this city this year, a Giant and a Senator were riding up town together when they passed the lucky load. Both saw it at the same moment. The game was a draw.

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Immigrants who come to this country in the Spring have a great fancy for bringing with them birds from their native land. They appear to think that there are no birds worth the name over here. Irish immigrants bring linnets and thrushes and Germans bring their favorite bullfinch. How the little things in their rudely constructed wicker cages stand the stifling air of the steerage is a mystery. But the majority of them are brought across safely, and their owners are very considerate of them on Ellis Island. They seldom listen to offers to sell.

SELF-CONFESSED INCENDIARY.

Says He Started a Fire in Lancaster That Caused $100,000 Loss.

LANCASTER, N. Y., May 4.—William Foster to-day confessed to Justice Huber that he caused the fire which did $100,000 damage in this town in October last.

He started the fire in John C. Garretsee's livery stable out of revenge for a grievance against Garretsee.

PETER J. HARNETT INJURED.

Knocked Down by a Cable Car on Third Avenue.

Peter J. Harnett, sixty years old, a real estate dealer, residing at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, while crossing Third Avenue at One Hundred and Eighth Street last evening, became confused at the clanging of the bells and was struck and knocked down by north-bound Cable Car No. 229.

Mr. Harnett received a contusion of the eye and a lacerated wound of the hand. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital in an ambulance. The gripman, James Bryson, was arrested.

THE GOVERNOR SIGNING BILLS.

Among the New Laws Is One Restricting the Mortgaging of Railroads.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Gov. Black started his task of signing the thirty-day bills to-day, and as a result of his labors three new laws were created, only one of which is of general importance. This one is Mr. Nixon's bill providing that railroad companies shall not mortgage their property without the consent of stockholders owning two-thirds of the stock. The other bills signed were:

Mr. Philo's, authorizing the appointment of transfer tax clerks in Oneida County.

Mr. Winne's—Changing the name of the Apollo Club of Schenectady to the Schenectady.

The bill amending generally the charter of Binghamton was taken up for a hearing this afternoon. The opposition to the measure was presented by R. B. Truesdell, William J. Welch, and Alderman Moffat, and the feature of the bill which they considered most objectionable was the one making the School Commissioners appointive officers instead of elective, as the present city charter provided.

Meeting of a Debating Society.

The final meeting of the Literary and Debating Society of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for this season took place last evening. "A Mock Trial" was given. The scenes enacted by several witnesses placed upon the stand created roars of laughter by the large company of railroad men present.

The Stratton Suits Dismissed.

DENVER, Col., May 4.—All the suits against W. S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek millionaire mine owner, were formally dismissed in the District Court to-day. These suits included those of Leslie W. Popejoy for a one-half interest in all of Stratton's mining property, one of J. M. Finn for attorney's fees, and one of Charles Bovard for one-fourth interest in the Portland No. 2. Some of the cases have been pending a long time, and the compromise cost Stratton $100,000.

Trout Fishing in the Catskills.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 3.—Trout fishing so far this year has been a disappointment throughout the Catskill Mountain region. No catches of any size have been made, and those fish caught are secured with difficulty. Many of the best fishing grounds are yet snow and ice bound, the accumulations of snow and ice in the mountains this Spring being greater than for several years. Old fishermen agree that late fishing will be better on account of the poor catches now being made than it has been for several years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:40 A. M., 60 Broad Street; James M. Tappin and others; damage, $4,000.

4:35 A. M., 136 West Ninety-ninth Street; Jeremiah Ahearn; damage, $150.

9:30 A. M., 211 Seventh Avenue; Charles Weller; damage, $5.

11 A. M., 159 Forsyth Street; Louis Agaretti; damage slight.

11:40 A. M., 18 East Seventy-seventh Street; unoccupied; damage, $300.

11:45 A. M., 139 Madison Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

12:40 P. M., 12 Norfolk Street; Samuel Clipman; damage, $500.

2:20 P. M., 479 Canal Street; occupant unknown; damage, $10.

4 P. M., 211 Seventh Avenue; Charles Weller; damage, $25.

4:05 P. M., 209 Seventh Avenue; Joseph Polteson; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M., 275 Pleasant Avenue; Harry Pessel; no damage.

5:30 P. M., 450 East Fifty-eighth Street; A. J. Scanlon; damage, $5.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BINGHAMTON, May 4.—William Booth of this city, twenty-four years old, was killed to-day at Nineveh Junction by a Delaware and Hudson switch engine.

OSWEGO, May 4.—James Murtaugh was run over by the New York express on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad at Fulton this morning and instantly killed.

SARATOGA, May 4.—Mrs. Charles Maxam, while attempting yesterday to extinguish a fire in a field adjoining her house, at Schroon, was fatally burned. She was seventy years old.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 4.—Martin Burgin, fifty-five years old, an ex-Alderman, of New Haven, was found dead in bed in the Glenwood House, in this city, this noon, having been suffocated by escaping gas. The stopcock of the gas fixture was partially open.

THE CITIZENS' CAMPAIGN

John B. Pine Presides at a Conference of District Chairmen of the Union.

REPUBLICANS WILL ASSIST

Executive Committee of the Anti-Platt County Organization Takes Steps to Advance the Movement—Names Canvassed for Mayor.

The Chairmen of the Assembly District Campaign Committees of the Citizens' Union held their first meeting at the headquarters, 30 West Twenty-third Street, last night. John B. Pine presided. The Assembly District Chairmen present were A. H. Steinhardt, First District; S. V. R. Townsend, Third District; Julius Bloomberg, Fourth; E. A. Waldo, Eighth; E. J. Mandel, Twelfth; John Brooks Leavitt, Fourteenth; Dr. H. L. Taylor, Seventeenth; J. Augustus Johnson, Eighteenth; J. M. Price of the Nineteenth; J. K. Warnock, Twenty-first; E. S. Kossing, Twenty-second; Newell Martin, Twenty-third; Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Twenty-fifth; Ronald Holt of the Twenty-ninth, and A. D. Kenyon, Thirty-first.

Reports were received from several of the districts not represented, and all the reports, both verbal and written, were said by Mr. Pine to be of a most encouraging character.

The Chairman reported that organizations varying from six to forty in membership had been started in the various districts. Headquarters are to be established in all of the Assembly districts, and from these active warfare in the interest of non-partisan government will be waged until election day. The plan of organization includes one member from each election district in the Campaign Committees of the Assembly districts, and as many more as can devote their time to the work.

"We want volunteers for the campaign committees," said Mr. Pine last night. "Those who send their names to headquarters will be enrolled for this work. We intend to have a series of small meetings in all the Assembly districts, getting close to the voters and explaining to them precisely what the Citizens' Union proposes to do. These will be in such meetings here in the Twenty-fifth District within the next ten days. Our work is going along very smoothly and satisfactorily."

The Committee on Labor and Social Reform of the Citizens' Union has decided to hold a number of public conferences, if the charter is decided for Greater New York. The first of these conferences will be held in Cooper Union in the latter part of May. Well-known public men have promised to speak, among them Dr. Rainsford; also many of the workingmen members of the union.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Organization, (anti-Platt,) which has already decided to join with the Citizens' Union, met last night at Lyric Hall and authorized Gen. Wager Swayne, the Chairman, to appoint a committee to perfect organization, and a committee to enroll the members of the organization in the interest of the Citizens' Union.

It was reported last night that it would be the plan of the union to nominate only the three leading candidates, and neither on the steamer's name nor the extent of her injuries could be ascertained. The steamer went toward Staten Island, but Capt. Smith said he did not know whether she went to sea or came to an anchor further down the bay.

No vessel was reported passing out at Sandy Hook up to 1:30 this morning. Capt. Smith said that the men aboard the steamship seemed greatly excited, and their voices could be heard speaking a foreign language. He thought it was a Dutch ship. The Netherland's American Line steamship P. Caland cleared at the Custom House yesterday, as did the French Line steamship Yquem, for Marseilles, and the Austrian steamship Tirgeste.

The Marine Observer at Quarantine reported at a late hour that no steamships passed out after 6 P. M., and unless the steamship which struck the Arnott passed out unobserved, she came to anchor inside the Narrows.

FOR A NASHVILLE EXHIBIT.

The New York City Commission's Efforts Hampered.

The New York City Commission to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the committee room of the New York Cotton Exchange, Chairman William V. King presiding. Others present were Secretary L. J. Ellis, Simon Borg, Hugh Inman, W. D. Walker (representing Charles R. Flint,) C. J. Smith, J. Pollock (representing Samuel Spencer,) Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. John S. Wise, and Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton.

Little has yet been accomplished by the commission toward getting New York City's exhibit at the Tennessee Exposition in shape. It was said at yesterday's meeting that lack of money and public interest should be held responsible for the stationary condition of affairs. Several plans for arranging for an exhibit were talked of in a desultory way by the members. One suggested that the members of the commission be asked to contribute toward a fund, to which the general public could add. Mrs. Borg asked if it was too late to approach the Mayor and Common Council to ask for an appropriation. As the commission represented New York City, Mr. Borg said he thought it was entitled to financial support. Mr. Smith replied that he thought it would now be too late to apply for an appropriation. The Mayor had stated anyway, that the commission need not expect to receive one dollar from the city. Chairman King said he did not know whether the amount could be taken from the sinking fund. Mr. Smith said that he thought the commission would have to come to a personal exhibit as a last resort, and show themselves at Nashville.

The ladies of the committee reported that they were in conference about the decoration of the New York City rooms. They were, however, hampered by lack of money, having only $500.

Secretary Ellis offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Chairman be empowered to employ some one to solicit subscriptions for the work of the commission. On motion of Mr. Ellis, a committee of three, consisting of Chairman King and Messrs. Ellis and Inman, was appointed to confer with the Wholesale Association of Merchants of New York City, with a view to learning from them some of the plans that organization followed in booming New York City business previous to the Grant Day celebration.

The commission then adjourned, to meet again at the same hour and place, next Tuesday.

Vico Has Cuban Letters.

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STEAMSHIP STRIKES A TUG

A Collision off Robbins Reef Last Night, in Which One Man Was Drowned.

BIG VESSEL DID NOT WAIT

Its Identity Could Not Be Learned—Tug Was the D. S. Arnott with a Float Carrying Cars to Brooklyn.

An outward bound steamship, the name of which could not be learned, crashed into a Brooklyn Wharf and Terminal Company's float and a tug off Robbins Reef last night. One of the tugboat men was drowned. The float and tug were badly damaged, and two box cars were demolished.

The tug D. S. Arnott of the Wharf and Terminal Company went to St. George last night for empty cars. The ten cars wanted were placed on a float, and shortly after 10 o'clock the tug with the float alongside started from the Baltimore and Ohio terminal for Brooklyn. As she left the Kills she headed almost straight across the bay, in order to round the bell buoy off the Robbins Reef Lighthouse.

The tug was on the port side of the float. This brought the float between the tug and St. George. As the tug rounded into the course toward Governors Island the steamer, which was bound out and proceeding rapidly, suddenly loomed up before the float.

Capt. McElwee of the tug shouted for all hands on his tug to come on deck and reversed his engines. A moment later the crash came. The steamship hit the float and tug and almost tore away the upper works of the tug and stove a hole in her hull, but above the water line.

From the wound in the side of the tug it is evident the steamship had an immense overhang. The figurehead of the steamship was torn off in the collision and fell upon the tug.

The collision broke the guy wires of the Arnott's smokestack. To this one of the firemen who had rushed from below at the call of Capt. McElwee had clung to brace himself for the collision. The breaking of the guy hurled the fireman into the water, and he was drowned. His name was unknown to Capt. McElwee. He was a Swede.

The engines of the Arnott were disabled by the blow. The fire grates were broken and thrown from their place. The steam in the boiler enabled the Captain to sound the assistance call, and the Baltimore and Ohio tug Cyclops put out from the Terminal Docks, at St. George, and took charge of the damaged tug and float. The steamer slowed down, but when the response was sounded then the Cyclops, she went on toward the Narrows, without her name having been learned.

The Cyclops towed the tug and float to St. George, where the float was tied up. The tug was then taken to the Erie Basin, in Brooklyn.

Capt. Jacob Smith of the Staten Island ferryboat Middletown reported that at 10:15 P. M. while off Robbins Reef on the trip from New York, he saw a steamship run into a tug. He was 300 or 400 yards away, but heard the crash as the craft came together. He ordered a boat lowered, and sent two of his men off to the steamship.

No response, however, was given to the hail of the boat's men, and neither on the steamer's name nor the extent of her injuries could be ascertained. The steamer went toward Staten Island, but Capt. Smith said he did not know whether she went to sea or came to an anchor further down the bay.

No vessel was reported passing out at Sandy Hook up to 1:30 this morning. Capt. Smith said that the men aboard the steamship seemed greatly excited, and their voices could be heard speaking a foreign language. He thought it was a Dutch ship. The Netherland's American Line steamship P. Caland cleared at the Custom House yesterday, as did the French Line steamship Yquem, for Marseilles, and the Austrian steamship Tirgeste.

The Marine Observer at Quarantine reported at a late hour that no steamships passed out after 6 P. M., and unless the steamship which struck the Arnott passed out unobserved, she came to anchor inside the Narrows.

FOR A NASHVILLE EXHIBIT.

The New York City Commission's Efforts Hampered.

The New York City Commission to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the committee room of the New York Cotton Exchange, Chairman William V. King presiding. Others present were Secretary L. J. Ellis, Simon Borg, Hugh Inman, W. D. Walker (representing Charles R. Flint,) C. J. Smith, J. Pollock (representing Samuel Spencer,) Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. John S. Wise, and Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton.

Little has yet been accomplished by the commission toward getting New York City's exhibit at the Tennessee Exposition in shape. It was said at yesterday's meeting that lack of money and public interest should be held responsible for the stationary condition of affairs. Several plans for arranging for an exhibit were talked of in a desultory way by the members. One suggested that the members of the commission be asked to contribute toward a fund, to which the general public could add. Mrs. Borg asked if it was too late to approach the Mayor and Common Council to ask for an appropriation. As the commission represented New York City, Mr. Borg said he thought it was entitled to financial support. Mr. Smith replied that he thought it would now be too late to apply for an appropriation. The Mayor had stated anyway, that the commission need not expect to receive one dollar from the city. Chairman King said he did not know whether the amount could be taken from the sinking fund. Mr. Smith said that he thought the commission would have to come to a personal exhibit as a last resort, and show themselves at Nashville.

The ladies of the committee reported that they were in conference about the decoration of the New York City rooms. They were, however, hampered by lack of money, having only $500.

Secretary Ellis offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Chairman be empowered to employ some one to solicit subscriptions for the work of the commission. On motion of Mr. Ellis, a committee of three, consisting of Chairman King and Messrs. Ellis and Inman, was appointed to confer with the Wholesale Association of Merchants of New York City, with a view to learning from them some of the plans that organization followed in booming New York City business previous to the Grant Day celebration.

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MAYOR WURSTER'S OPINION.

Says It Is Inadvisable to Make Independent Nominations Early.

Mayor Wurster and Jacob Worth are against the contemplated action of the Citizens' Union of this city in putting an independent candidate for Mayor of Greater New York in the field. Mayor Wurster had this to say yesterday on the subject:

"It seems to me unwise for any independent organization to name a candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York in advance of any action by either of the two great parties. If they nominate a man and he is not indorsed by either the Republicans or the Democrats, he could never expect to be elected.

"The Republican Party is not strong enough to win alone. The Democrats are. If we are ever to have good government it should be during the first administration under the Greater New York."

MR. LAUTERBACH'S COMMENTS.

Calls the Citizens' Union Programme an Amateur Performance.

Edward Lauterbach had this to say yesterday in speaking of the practical determination of the Citizens' Union to put its ticket into the field early:

"The Citizens' Union long ago enunciated the proposition that they would not confer with any political organization, but would make independent nominations. Doubtless they will proceed with their programme. The Good Government Clubs enunciated the same policy, and carried it out in 1895. I do not take much interest in amateur performances.

"The hope seems about to be realized that Republicans who may truly be classed as such will cleave to their party organization, and will be convinced that chasing will-o'-the-wisps through the swamps of mugwumpery is a poor pastime."

The Post-Dispatch Case Settled.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 4.—The Supreme Court en banc to-day overruled the motion for a rehearing in the case of Charles H. Jones vs. Samuel Williams et al., which involved the control of The Post-Dispatch. The decision of the Supreme Court in favor of Col. Jones was rendered Jan. 6, 1897. It was written by Justice McFarlane, and was concurred in by Justices Barclay, Brace, and Garatt. Justices Sherwood and Robinson dissented. Defendants then moved for a rehearing, and this is now overruled. The decision is the final step in a litigation which has lasted one and a half years.

Are You Strong in History and Geography? Most people are not. Few know much about countries and cities mentioned in the daily newspapers. That is why the papers try to help the reader with maps, sketches, statistical tables, &c. Take the present hostilities between Greece and Turkey—how much more intelligible the whole case becomes when the reader has first read up the history of the conflict between the two nationalities, antedating the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 and continuing even after the erection of Greece into a kingdom in 1832! THE TIMES'S Britannica proposition will recommend itself to all who wish to become conversant with current geography and history, with the least cost of time and effort. Every other subject is covered just as thoroughly in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Read THE TIMES'S special ad in this issue.—Adv.

Impure Blood

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent medicine. My little girl was afflicted with eczema for seven years, and took many kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." Mrs. Emma Franklin, Honeoye, New York. Get only Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

AT THE HOTELS.

Joseph Banigan of Providence and W. H. Newman of Buffalo are at the Plaza.

Edward S. Cramp of Philadelphia and Henry G. Russell of Providence are at the Albemarle.

Senator H. G. Davis of West Virginia, George W. Dunn of Binghamton, and Smith M. Weed of Plattsborough are at the Fifth Avenue.

William M. Osborne of Boston, William M. Whitney of Albany, N. Kalaskay, K. Manjo, T. Kanto, and S. Harhmiote of Osaka, Japan, are at the Windsor.

John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and E. C. Smith of Vermont are at the Waldorf.

R. Westacott of London, B. F. Jones of Pittsburg, Joseph Stone of Boston, Henry Sanford of Connecticut, and J. L. Stoddard of Boston are at the Manhattan.

Charles A. Brown, Samuel Manning, and O. W. Jordan of Boston, W. B. Jerome of Chicago, R. Tenbroeck of New Jersey, C. P. Goss of Waterbury, Conn.; J. M. Wentz of Newburg, and W. M. Graham of Philadelphia are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Anderson, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Balz, Finn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Finn, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. C. Flint, cloaks and suits, 621 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics, linens, and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Currans," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss N. Curran, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods, notions, &c.; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stetwart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, represents, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, notions and jewelry, 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. R. King, dry goods, &c.; D. M. Edwards, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Emerson & Adams, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions; Hoffman House.

Emerson, D. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. Williams, braids; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fleischer, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Fleischer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks and velvets; Sinclair House.

Gerbert & Good, Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Good, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, silks and velvets; M. E. Clark, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, white goods and laces, 129 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods and linings; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks and velvets, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Heyer Brothers, Boston, Mass.; A. F. Heyer, fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hershman & Goodman, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Hershman, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Hills, C. P., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Manhattan.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. R. Dietz, small wares; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kam, S. Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowry & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. J. Bonser, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. B. Scott, house furnishing goods, 274 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertlle silks and velvets, 55 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Mason Brothers, Boone, Iowa; E. S. Mason, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, carpets; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, cloaks, 466 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, cloths and carpets, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Osgood, The C. E., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. E. Osgood; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwalk, Conn.; Mr. Rogers, dry goods; 37 White Street.

Read, The D. M., Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; D. F. Read, carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks and suits, 253 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Rogowski, W., Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Watson, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; H. Gelder, millinery, 48 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Sherman Co., Utica, N. Y.; S. F. Sherman, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. F. Murphy, underwear; C. T. Canton represents; Hotel Normandie.

Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets, 56 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Sibley, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods; H. J. Donnelly, laces, embroideries, hosiery, and underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; H. M. Lyon, dry goods, notions, &c.; 56 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, shirt manufacturer; Hoffman House.

Stitt, The, & Schmidt Company, Youngstown, Ohio; G. D. Wick, notions; Holland House.

Taylor, J. W., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Taylor, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions, furnishing and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; U. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Walker, The, Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; A. H. Sawyer, yarns and embroidreing materials; Hotel Manhattan.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Simonson, millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, ladies' kid gloves, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Davidson, dress trimmings, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Vendome.

Woodruff, J. W., & Co., South Delhi, N. Y.; J. W. Woodruff, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

COMING EVENTS.

At the meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, section of biology, on May 10, at 8 P. M., papers will be read by Frank C. Baker, Bashford Dean, and F. B. Sumner.

The Mothers' Congress of the City of New York will meet on Monday, May 10, at 3

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Foraker Makes His Maiden Speech in Reply to an Attack by Mr. Gorman.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL COMES UP

Mr. Allen Inquires About the Work of the Venezuelan Commission and the Cuban Resolution Is Allowed to Go Over.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the Senate to-day a resolution by Mr. Allen of Nebraska was agreed to asking the President for information as to the work accomplished by the Venezuelan Commission.

The status of the greater republic of Central America came up when a letter from Secretary Sherman was read relative to admitting the son of the President of Salvador to the Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. Morgan pointed out that this greater republic had never been recognized by Congress, and he urged that the State Department should make plain the status of the republic and its several States—Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua. The resolution carrying out Secretary Sherman's request was finally agreed to. When Mr. Allison endeavored to take up the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Morgan again urged that the Cuban resolutions should be disposed of.

Mr. Allison said he expected the Sundry Civil bill could be disposed of to-day so that the Cuban resolutions could be taken up. Mr. Morgan finally yielded, remarking that Senators would be shocked within a few days at the conditions in Cuba resulting from this delay.

The Sundry Civil bill was then considered. It is the same as the bill passed by the last Congress which failed to receive the President's signature. The consideration was interrupted for a moment while the Free Homestead bill was passed.

An amendment by Mr. Foraker of Ohio, for $400,000 for the Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., led to considerable debate.

Mr. Gorman Against Extravagance.

Mr. Gorman of Maryland warned the Republicans against a further increase of the bill. Already it exceeded $53,000,000, a greater amount than had ever before been incorporated in a Sundry Civil bill. It embraced over $18,000,000 for rivers and harbors. In the present condition of the Treasury, these vast expenditures were unwarranted. The only amendments offered were those increasing the number of offices and officers and adding to the burdens of the people. It was the height of unwisdom on the very day when a tariff bill, increasing taxes all along the line, was reported, to increase these appropriations. Until more taxes could be wrung from the people, through the policies of the McKinley Administration, every effort should be made to reduce Government expenditures.

There was something of a stir when Mr. Foraker rose to reply to Mr. Gorman. It was the maiden speech of the Ohio Senator. He said the Senator's (Gorman's) speech made him think of that Governor who refused to grant a pardon because he had already granted two pardons to parties from the same county. This speech, he said, was a repetition of one the Senator had made recently on the Indian Appropriation bill, when he had undertaken to tell Senators their duty to the country. At that time he (Gorman) had declared that the appropriations were recklessly extravagant. And having thus delivered himself, the Senator retired to the cloak room, put on his hat, and went home.

Mr. Foraker added:

"So far as the tariff policy and the Tariff bill that have been referred to by the Senator are concerned, let me say that there need no defense from me or from any other Senator on this side of the Chamber at this time. In view of the experience this country has had during the last four years, the tariff policy of the Republican Party is speaking for itself more eloquently than any human tongue can speak.

Foraker Defends His Party.

"So far, Mr. President, as the pensioners of this Government are concerned, the Senator need not have the solicitude he manifests. They will be taken care of. They have never failed to be taken care of under Republican Administrations. For the next four years it is the purpose of the legislation we propose that the Government of the United States shall have a sufficient revenue to meet its ordinary expenditures, that it shall have a sufficient revenue to make it unnecessary to issue bonds to meet the current obligations of the Government, that it shall have a sufficient revenue to pay pensions to the men who are entitled to them, and it will have that revenue, and those obligations will all be discharged. The Senator need not have any apprehension on that subject.

Mr. Gorman replied in a jocular style. He said the Senator (Foraker) was a new arrival, and came as one of the great trio from Ohio. He had not been in the Senate long. He would learn in time the methods of the cloak room, and that Senators were measured by their associates and their services. The Senator (Foraker) was the senior Senator from Ohio, the State sending us a President, and yet he was among the first to urge an increase of half a million dollars in the appropriations.

Mr. Foraker had a parting word. He said he had spoken only because the Maryland Senator had undertaken to lecture the Republican side. The Senator should not feel alarmed. There would be an economical administration, and Senators on the Republican side would join hands with him (Gorman) in reducing expenditures. But the new men would at least expect him to draw on his great stores of experience and information. The Maryland Senator had professed to have so much knowledge that the newcomers would look to him as a guide in taking the burdens of the people whose tribune he assumes to be.

Mr. Foraker finally withdrew the amendment.

At 4:40 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, adjourning soon after.

A MURDER IS SUSPECTED.

Arrested for Impersonating a Missing Shoe Dealer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4.—William Moore is the name given by a man locked up here to-night. Three months ago William Moore, a wealthy shoe dealer of Rochester, N. Y., disappeared and took with him about $5,000 of his own money. He is a well-known Mason, but has not yet been located.

His brother, J. C. Moore, learned that a man giving his name as that of the missing man was traveling through Ohio and soliciting aid from Masonic lodges. Mr. Moore tracked the impostor through Dayton, Columbus, and Hamilton, and finally to this city, where he found him. The police believe that the man knows something about the missing shoe dealer, and that he has impersonated him. It is feared that Moore has been foully dealt with, and the prisoner will be held until a thorough investigation has been made.

Home for the Aged Opened.

The new Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Bishop Henry C. Potter, D. D.; Hermann H. Cammann, the Rev. W. H. Vibbert, D. D., and several others. The new building is an L-shaped structure, 105 by 101 feet in its longest extremities. The main entrance is on Amsterdam Avenue. The aim has been to avoid an institutional effect in construction. The walls are of washed brick. The main rooms have a southern exposure and the parlor and sitting room can be thrown together, and will accommodate 200 persons.

Herman A. Dearborn Dead.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 4.—Herman A. Dearborn, A. M., Professor of Latin at Tufts College, died to-day, aged sixty-six years. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1857. After teaching a short time he was elected to the professorship he held until his death. He also had been Registrar of the college, and up to 1894 was Secretary of the Faculty. He was a collector of Roman photographs and relics, having one of the best private collections in the country. A wife survives him.

GOOD TRADE FOR THE NATION.

The Reports for March Greatly Increased Over Those of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In a day or two Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, will submit for inspection the summary of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of March, and for the nine months ending March 31, together with comparisons of the imports and exports of part of this year with last year and of March, 1896, with March, 1897. To business men who are interested in the growth of our export trade, it will be gratifying to notice that the increase in exports for the nine months ending March, 1897, was $143,435,547, as compared with an increase during the corresponding period, 1896, of only $51,587,693. The increase in March, 1896, over March, 1895, was $10,380,900, but the increase for March, 1897, over 1896, was $11,406,583.

To manufacturers who have begun to feel the influence of a stronger foreign inquiry for manufactured goods, the figures are specially interesting. For the nine months ending March, 1895, the exports of manufactures were $132,405,784, or 21.60 per cent. of all the exports. In the next nine months, ending March, 1896, the exportation of manufactures was $163,187,935, or 24.57 per cent. of all our exports.

During the last nine months the exports of manufactures amounted to $200,006,296, or 24.77 per cent. of all our exports. The increase of exports in March was large. In March of 1896 it had been $30,782,142 over the same month of 1895. In March, 1897, the increase over the same month of 1896 was $36,818,370. The percentage of exports of manufactures in the last March was 30.29.

"These figures should be of interest to the Finance Committee and the Senate," said a Senator to-day. "The countries to which the manufactured goods were sent may be those countries selected by the Republicans of the Senate to feel most heavily the rates of the new Tariff bill. If they are to be debarred, in consequence of prohibitive rates upon the goods they would send here, from selling us their products, they will be rendered powerless or unwilling to buy here. Retaliation, even of an unofficial and strictly commercial sort, will reduce these figures in the Fall reports, and they will also reduce the profits in the pockets of American sellers of American manufactured goods, who will be forced back on an overcrowded home market to gratify the high protectionists who propose by legislation to compel the use of protected articles at the manufacturers' prices.

"At all events, it looks now as if even a bad tariff bill would not be able to keep our exports for the year much below the billion mark of 1892, with a much greater share of manufactured goods in the column than was to be found in that great year of agricultural exports."

STATE DISPENSARY SCANDALS.

Another One Brought to Light in the South Carolina Institution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4.—The latest dispensary scandal threatens to assume disastrous proportions, and may wreck that institution. Some time ago, the trunk of a Mr. Beckroge of Savannah was seized in Charleston, where he was to be married. He brought suit in the United States Court and recovered $800 damages, but upon investigation it was found that the trunk, which, together with its contents of wines, liquors, cigars, and clothing, had been shipped to the State Dispensary here, was missing.

Inquiry being instituted, it has since developed that the trunk was given away and the contents used up by officials of the dispensary. The Attorney General immediately took the matter in hand, and has secured enough evidence to place the matter in a serious light, it being ascertained that the stuff seized and confiscated has been systematically appropriated by the officials to their private use, or given away for "influence." These charges cover a considerable period, and it is understood to-night that some of the officials will be arrested to-morrow morning, for criminal prosecution. It has come to light to-night that some time ago Editor Gantt of The Piedmont Headlight of Spartanburg, S. C., wrote to Editor Clark Howell of Atlanta, asking him to ascertain what rebate deal an Atlanta liquor firm had made with Dispensary Shipping Clerk Outz, in order that he might "down" Outz, to keep their "mutual friend Scruggs in control."

He understood that Outz had been receiving a commission on liquors handled. This letter the bearer turned over to the liquor firm, which, having fallen out with Outz, made it public without delivering it to Howell.

Chairman Willie Jones of the State Board of Control resigned to-night. It is understood that the Attorney General has some very startling testimony in reserve.

FATE OF A COLORED CRIMINAL.

Elijah Morton to be Hanged in Georgia for Killing Four People.

MACON, Ga., May 4.—Elijah Morton will be executed at McRae, Ga., on the 21st of this month for killing four persons near that place. These are only a few of his victims. He is now in the Bibb County Jail for safe keeping.

Morton is known as a "blue gum" negro. He has light-blue gums, thickly studded with short, sharp teeth. Such a negro is held in universal awe and dread by the balance of his race, for they believe that a bite from his teeth will poison his victim.

A few weeks ago Morton crept into the cabin of his father-in-law, near McRae, and used a rifle with fatal effect on Charles Creomarty, the latter's wife, his son, and Morton's own wife. He has committed numerous other murders, but this was his latest, and will probably be his last crime.

A posse was immediately organized, and for the first time in his history, Morton was captured. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. He declares that he will gladly meet death, if he only has the privilege of killing Judge Smith and the other officials, to whom he traces his capture and condemnation.

His home was in Telfair County, and for years he lived a criminal existence there, the inhabitants being too over-awed by his lawless acts and reputation as a "blue gum" to attempt any effectual efforts against him. He is being closely guarded to prevent his escape and fulfillment of his threat to dispatch the members of the court which convicted and sentenced him. The officers brought him to this city in an iron cage.

CLAIMS AGAINST CHICAGO.

Damages Demanded on Account of the Pullman Strike.

CHICAGO, May 4.—All claims against the city for damages incurred during the Pullman strike of 1893 will soon be tried. They aggregate about $1,250,000.

The first of these cases is that of the Manhattan Company, representing a claim of $200. This comes up before Judge Adams to-morrow. Corporation Counsel Thornton says this one will not be fought, but the other claims will be. "I anticipate a decision favorable to the city in these cases," said he, "to the effect that the municipality is not liable for damages incurred in this manner."

The principal claims for damages are: Pan Handle Railroad, $750,000; Illinois Central, $100,000; Chicago and Grand Trunk, $50,000; Swift and Co., $30,000; Wabash Road, $25,000; Deering Harvester Company, $5,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, $5,000.

The Wabash case is the first one to come up. Mr. Thornton will take charge of this in person. The claims are for damages to rolling stock and other property, and for delays to traffic.

Bank Teller Indicted.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4.—Edward Hoffman of Hagerstown, Md., was indicted by the United States Grand Jury to-day for alleged embezzlement from the People's National Bank of Hagerstown. Hoffman was formerly assistant cashier and teller of the bank, and it is said that he obtained between $15,000 and $20,000 of the bank's money. Two indictments were found against him.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

GOVERNMENT BARGAIN SALE

Sealed Bids Opened for Condemned Stores in the New York Navy Yard.

IT IS A QUEER COLLECTION

Cannon, Sausages, Steam Launches, Coffee, Butter, Revolvers, Flannel, Engines, Biscuits, Whale Boats, Cotton, Rifles, Smooth Bore Guns, and Vegetables.

Paymaster L. G. Boggs of the navy yard yesterday opened the sealed bids for the purchase of an immense quantity of condemned stores belonging to the department. The proposals were opened in the presence of a large number of persons, most of whom were junk dealers who had entered bids for the stores. The material offered for sale was divided into 249 lots, comprising articles which have outlived their usefulness to the Navy Department or which have been condemned by the officials for one reason or another. The amounts of the bids were not made known and the names of the successful bidders will not be published before the end of the week.

The condemned stores include large quantities of old guns, which have been replaced by others of modern construction, two whale boats, a steam launch, a sailing launch, four cutters, three dinghys, five bateaus, several old engines, hundreds of tons of old iron, and scrap metal of all varieties, 200 cadet rifles, 72 revolvers, and a score or more of old smooth-bore guns. There are also vast quantities of condemned provisions, such as canned goods, that fell short of the requirements, vegetables, butter, biscuit, coffee, tobacco, thousands of yards of cotton and flannel, hundreds of books pertaining to naval subjects, and, in short, enough miscellaneous stuff to stock a small navy or a bustling town.

Some of the stuff is absolutely unsalable, but such are the regulations of the navy that every scrap of material must be strictly accounted for. The butter, for instance, is strong enough to start the seams of a modern ironclad, and the condition of some 200 odd sausages is said by the old salts at the yard to be unspeakable. Yet everything must be checked, without the disappearance of even a sausage, and the records, from big guns to ship biscuits and steam launches to sausages, must eventually rest within the archives of the Department at Washington.

BIG MINING STRIKE FEARED.

The Coal Workers of East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky Threaten.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 4.—Advices from Upper East Tennessee and Southern Kentucky show that a general strike in all the coal mines in that section will probably occur during the next few days. Already the miners at Jellico, Glenmary, Robbins, and Helenwood, numbering 2,500, are out, and the indications are that every mine between Chattanooga and Somerset, Ky., will soon be abandoned.

The cause of the trouble is a general reduction of 18 per cent.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 4.—The Directors of the Glen Mary Coal Mining Company, which operates extensive mines at Glen Mary, Tenn., met here at 4 o'clock this afternoon and decided on a general reduction of 10 per cent. in salaries and wages, including everybody employed by the company from the President down.

At the same meeting the Directors deeded one acre of land at Glen Mary to an Episcopal Church congregation, on which to build a church edifice. Manager F. P. Clute, who resides at Glen Mary, said:

"The story that a strike is in progress throughout the Kentucky district is premature. I notified our men yesterday that a reduction in all wages and salaries would be necessary, and gave them until the end of the week to study over it. I explained to them that if the company could not continue to mine coal at a loss, and I believe the men will decide to continue at work. The coal mining in our section has been greatly injured by the State of Tennessee operating coal mines with convict labor. I am told they have sold coal for as low as 40 cents per ton at the mines, which is a little more than half the price we pay for mining."

SETH LOW FOR MAYOR.

Rumored About Town Last Night that the College President Is Governor Black's Choice.

It was rumored at the City Club and elsewhere last night that Gov. Black was in favor of the nomination of President Seth Low of Columbia University for Mayor of Greater New York. It was a part of the story that the Governor had urged Mr. Low upon Senator Platt, and that the Governor had threatened to withhold his signature to the Greater New York charter unless Senator Platt agreed to indorse Mr. Low.

The rumor created great surprise. Mr. Low has never said that he is a candidate for the office, nor have his friends put his name forward. He could not be seen last night. The Republican State politicians who were in the city ridiculed the story.

Mr. Platt Ridicules the Rumor.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Platt was asked to-night about the report that he had been urged by Gov. Black to indorse Seth Low as candidate for Mayor of Greater New York as a condition for the signing of the charter. Mr. Platt replied: "The story is too foolish to deserve a serious answer. Gov. Black is a Republican, he is well acquainted with the situation, and he has not and did not need to urge me to do any such thing. There is no assurance that if the Governor now favored Mr. Low's candidacy that he would be nominated."

CANADA IS GETTING WISE.

No More Blanket Charters to be Given to Railroads.

OTTOWA, Ontario, May 4.—In connection with the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's bill before the Railway Committee to-day, the Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, made two important statements. He said that the Government was not prepared to say that this road interfered with Crow's Nest Pass. It seemed, however, to him that the Crows' Nest Pass should be retained for the public, so that Canada might have forever free railway facilities through it.

The Minister of Railways also said in connection with this bill and one that followed, that of the Trans-Canadian Railway Company, that the Government intended looking into the standing of those asking for railway charters, and also to see that every cent of the capital sum be expended on the road.

The present Government was determined to see that no blanket charters were given out in the future. Canada has suffered enough already in the money markets of the world from wild cat schemes.

A NEW LIBEL LAW PROPOSED.

Provisions of the Bill Before the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 4.—The joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature has agreed on a new draft of a bill to amend the libel law, and it was reported in the Senate this afternoon. The new bill provides that the defiled, submitting a draft of the retraction any time before the answer to a suit is filed, submitting a draft of the restriction to the plaintiff. Then, if the plaintiff says it shall be published, it may be; but if he refuses to have it published that fact may be offered in evidence.

The bill also provides that the defendants may plead, in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff has received compensation in other suits or by settlement of like claims in the same case.

In the third section of the bill it is provided that suits in the same county shall be consolidated and tried together in the discretion of the Judge, and that a proper apportionment of the costs may be made among the defendants in case the plaintiff wins the case.

Publisher Dunlop in Prison.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Joseph R. Dunlop, publisher of The Chicago Dispatch, was taken to Joliet to-day to begin his two years' sentence on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

An Order Against the Colorado Midland Company.

DENVER, Col., May 4.—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon an order was issued by Judge Riner, signed by Judge Caldwell, authorizing the sale of the entire property of the Colorado Midland Railroad Company under a mortgage held by the Central Trust Company of New York to satisfy an indebtedness amounting to nearly $2,000,000.

The sale is to be made at Colorado City, on the property of the company, and will probably take place next month. All bidders must hand in with their bids a certified check for $5,000. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to discharging all obligations and liabilities of the company, now in the hands of a receiver, after which it will be reorganized.

Judge Riner also issued an order authorizing the receiver to purchase 1,000 tons of steel rails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC DECLINES.

Refuses to be a Member of the Western Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, May 4.—An absolute and positive refusal has been returned by the Canadian Pacific Road to the invitation extended it to become a member of the reorganized Western Passenger Association. The Canadian Pacific was a member of the old Transcontinental Association, and by virtue of its becoming a member, secured from the western roads a recognition of its differentials, via its Port Arthur route. On account of the Supreme Court decision in the Transmissouri Freight Association case, that association was dissolved, and when it was determined to reorganize the Western Passenger Association, it was decided that one organization should be made to do duty for the entire territory west of Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, clear through to the Pacific coast.

The Executive Committee was charged with getting in all the old members, but its efforts have proved futile so far as the Canadian Pacific is concerned. Its refusal is occasioning considerable uneasiness. Even when the road has been party to agreements for the maintenance of rates, it has been regarded as a weak sister. Its association obligations sat very lightly on it when they appeared to interfere with the promotion of its own interests.

Now that it refuses point blank to assume any more obligations, it is feared that demoralization is to be expected.

A New Road for Colorado.

DENVER, Col., May 4.—Articles of corporation of the Denver, Cripple Creek and Southern Railroad Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, the incorporators being Charles T. Case and George S. Freeman of Colorado, Charles E. Funk of Chicago, Samuel L. Blake of Detroit, and Frank W. Corrigan of St. Louis. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and it is organized for the purpose of operating a steam or electric road from Garo, on the South Park Road down Current Creek to Canon City, making connections with the Santa Fé. Mr. Case has been elected President.

Railroad Men and Matters.

H. Roberts, for many years Master Mechanic of the Western Division of the Grand Trunk lines, has resigned.

George Schroeder has been appointed manager of the Milwaukee Freight Bureau. He is a well-known and experienced railroad man.

The Central Railroad of Georgia has decided to put its grain elevator in Savannah in active operation again. It has not been used for many years, and has a capacity of over 400,000 bushels.

Chicago capitalists contemplate, in connection with the Macon and Dublin Railroad, a new trunk line in Georgia by which an entrance will be effected into Savannah over the Georgia and Alabama.

The local offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have been removed from 235 Broadway to 355 Broadway. Notices to this effect have been sent out by W. B. Smith, General Eastern Passenger Agent, and Charles E. Sayre, City Freight Agent.

The Western Freight Association meeting in Chicago next Monday will be watched with much interest by the railroad world. The differences which have arisen between the officials of the Lake Michigan Car Ferry Transportation Company will come up for settlement then.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company yesterday Directors were elected as follows: J. K. Cowen, Thomas M. King, Orland Smith, James Mosher, C. K. Lord, J. Van Smith, W. G. Atkinson, J. F. Emmons, H. L. Horton, O. S. Wood, A. B. Boardman, J. M. Davis, and Louis Dejonge, Jr.

BROKER CHAPMAN'S CASE.

He Will Appear in Washington When Wanted.

Elverton R. Chapman, the stock broker who, the United States Supreme Court has decided, must spend thirty days in the common jail in Washington, said yesterday he had received no official information that District Attorney Davis of Washington wanted him. However, if a letter had been sent to his attorney demanding that he come to Washington to fulfill his sentence, he saw nothing to do but to obey.

Before he goes to jail Mr. Chapman intimated that he will, of course, take advantage of every technicality.

SUIT OVER INDIAN RELICS.

James Ferry Wants $4,612 from the Museum of Natural History.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed an order requiring the Board of Managers of the Museum of Natural History to furnish James Ferry, a former curator in the archaeological department of the Museum, with a list of the specimens which they claim were presented to the museum, and for which they refuse to pay Ferry as a collector. Ferry has a suit pending against the museum management for $4,612, which he claims is a balance due him on a collection of 26,000 Indian relics which he sold to the Museum in 1891 for $38,000.

The Museum authorities claim that after purchasing Ferry's collection, it transpired that many articles contained therein were donated to the Museum through Mr. Ferry, as an agent, during his connection with the institution.

A YOUNG GIRL DISAPPEARS.

She Starts to Go to Church and Is Not Seen Afterwards.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 4.—The village of Highland is under great excitement over the disappearance of Miss Jennie Eckert, a young lady about nineteen years old, daughter of Duane Eckert. On Sunday evening Miss Eckert dressed, telling her parents she intended to go to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the choir of which she is a member.

After leaving the house she went to the village and walked past the church to the residence of Mrs. Richard Brundage, where she remained for a few minutes. Upon leaving, she said she was going to church. She walked to the church, turned and walked down the street on the opposite side from the stores, as if to keep out of sight. As she did not return, her parents became alarmed, but, thinking that she must have visited some girl friend, they went to bed.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, as she had not returned, her father and brother called on her friends and found she had not been there. Her parents are greatly troubled, as her whereabouts cannot be imagined. A party is preparing to search the woods, as some think she may have been foully dealt with. Others think she may have gone to New York. However, the affair is a mystery, and further information is anxiously looked for.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper

ORIOLES BEAT BROOKLYNS

Neither Side Scored Until the Eighth Inning, When the Home Team Scored One.

NEW YORKS WIN AGAIN

Opening Day in Chicago a Big Success, and Capt. Anson Remembered—No Games at Cleveland or Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	8	1	.889
Philadelphia	8	2	.800
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
Louisville	5	2	.714
Pittsburg	4	2	.667
Cleveland	4	5	.444
New York	4	5	.444
St. Louis	3	6	.333
Chicago	3	6	.333
Brooklyn	3	7	.300
Washington	2	7	.222
Boston	2	7	.222

Result of Yesterday's Games.

At Brooklyn—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
At Washington—New York, 6; Washington, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 2.
At Boston—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
At Cleveland—No game; wet grounds.
At Pittsburg—No game; wet grounds.

To-day's Games.

New York in Washington.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Cleveland.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
St. Louis in Chicago.

The Baltimore team defeated the Brooklyn yesterday at Eastern Park in the second game of the series. With the closely played tie game of Monday in mind, the enthusiasts were early at the grounds. There were about 5,000 spectators on the grounds when the game began, at 4 o'clock.

Baltimore pulled out of a defeat in the ninth inning. For eight innings the two teams battled before either side scored a run. In the latter half of the eighth Brooklyn was at the bat. Smith was the first man up, and drove the ball into deep left field for two bases. The crowd stood on its feet and cheered itself hoarse. Grim's sacrifice hit, Doyle to Hoffer, landed Smith on third base. Daub made three tries at Hofer's elusive curves, and went out on strikes.

Griffin was patient and waited. He was given first base on balls. Jones sent the ball to centre for a base, sending Griffin to second and scoring Smith. Anderson sent a pop fly to Kelley, who handled it easily. Smith made the first run of the game and the only one for Brooklyn.

The Baltimores had a we-must-score-this-inning look on their faces when they came to bat in the ninth. Kelley let four wide ones pass him, and was given first base. Doyle was struck with the ball after Daub had made a balk. Kelley went down to second, but Umpire Hurst refused to allow Doyle his base. Doyle then hft to right centre for two bases and Kelley scored. Stenzel made a sacrifice hit and Doyle went to third. Reitz hit to Lachance, who threw the ball back to Grim. Doyle scored on a very close decision of Hurst's. Clark went out Smith to Lachance. Hoffer singled, and Reitz was thrown out at the plate by Griffin. Brooklyn went down in one-two-three order in her half of the ninth.

The game was sharp, quick, and snappy, and was a battle of pitchers throughout. Both teams played a superb fielding game. Several brilliant plays aroused the grand stand, and after two men had been put out in the eighth inning with Baltimore at bat, Keeler rapped out a three-bagger to right field, and tallied to score, owing to a pretty put-out by Lachance, assisted by Daub. Hoffer and Daub both played excellent games, and pitched splendidly.

In the seventh Lachance, assisted by Daub, made a beautiful double play. Reitz had been given first base on balls. Lachance made a beautiful running catch of Clark's fly, and then turned and threw to Daub, who was covering first, doubling Reitz, who thought the hit safe. The teams cross bats again to-day. The game begins at 4 o'clock.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	1	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Anders'n, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Lach'e, 1b.	0	1	15	2	0
Canav'n, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
J. Smith, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Grim, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Daub, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	1	5	27	16	1

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Quinn, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Keeler, rf.	0	2	2	1	0
Jennings, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Kelley, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0
Stenzel, cf.	0	0	4	1	0
Reitz, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Clark, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Hoffer, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Total	2	6	27	15	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—Smith. Three-base hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Keeler, Kelley, Jones. Double plays—Lachance to Canavan, Lachance to Daub. First base on balls—Off Daub, 3; off Hoffer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Clark. Struck out—By Hoffer, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 7. Sacrifice hits—Jennings, Hoffer, Grim, Stenzel. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, 6; Washington, 1.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The New Yorks played fast ball here to-day, and the game was never in doubt, the clever pitching of Doheny puzzling the Washingtons completely. The feature of the game was a magnificent catch by Tiernan in deep right field. Attendance, 1,828. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Abbey, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Demont, ss.	0	1	5	2	0
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Maguire, c.	0	1	1	1	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	0	2	0
Cart'ght, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0
Brown, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Reilly, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0
King, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	24	7	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	2	1	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	6	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0
Warner, c.	0	1	4	0	0
W. Clark, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doheny, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	6	10	27	15	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Washington, 1; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Tiernan, Gleason, Cartwright. Home run—Davis. Stolen base—Warner. Double plays—Beckley and Gleason; Gleason, Davis, and Beckley; Tiernan, Gleason, and Beckley; Cartwright and Maguire. First base on balls—By King, 2; by Doheny, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Doheny, Abbey; by King, Warner. Struck out—By Doheny, 4. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—Washington, 6; New York, 5. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL DAY.

Capt. Anson Presented with a Silver Service—Large Crowd in Attendance.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The season opened here to-day in a blaze of glory, the perfect weather and extra exercises drawing the greatest crowd the Colts ever started off with at home. Just before the game was called Capt. Anson was presented with a magnificent silver service in recognition of his twenty-one years' continuous service with the team. Beautiful floral pieces were also presented Lange and Ryan. The game was nearly perfect, a wild throw by Hartman being the only misplay. Dahlen, Pfeffer, Cross, and Callahan fielded to perfection, Dahlen's work being especially gilt-edged. Attendance, 14,400.

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	.—	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Anson; St. Louis, Esper and McFarland. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	..	5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Yeager; Philadelphia, Fifield and Grady. Errors—Boston, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CLEVELAND, May 4.—No game; wet grounds.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—No game; wet grounds; two games to-morrow.

Eastern League Games.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	..	—7

Batteries—Hodson and Dixon; Brown and Smith.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	—6
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Batteries—Inks, Mains, and Duncan; Setley and Casey.

AT SCRANTON.

Scranton	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	4
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2

Batteries—Morse, Gunson, and Boyd; Yerrick and Patterson.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 4.—Wilkesbarre-Syracuse game postponed on account of wet grounds.

Atlantic League Games.

AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	2
Richmond	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3

Batteries—Clausen and Nie; Stimmell and Foster.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

At WANAMAKER'S

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

The store is alive with splendid chances to buy goods for Housefurnishing of splendid qualities and at bargain prices.

THE CARPET CHANCE

Three items. Sixty-three styles. Elegant designs.

75 pieces Axminsters, $1.15; regular $1.50.
150 pieces Velvet, $1; regular $1.35.
80 pieces Brussels, 90c; regular $1.25.

The best Carpet manufacturers are refusing orders at present prices. Wise folks will profit by current opportunities.

THE CHINAWARE CHANCE

A steady two days' demand for the Limoges, Carlsbad and American Dinner Ware, the Jardinieres and the Toilet Sets have not depleted the stock. Varieties intact. Dinner Sets:

FROM CHARLES FIELD HAVILAND
100-piece Sets, embossed shape, flower decorations; covered pieces are heavily gilded, $20; regularly $30.

FROM THEODORE HAVILAND
113-piece Sets, pink and blue flower decorations, covered and meat dishes gilded, $20; worth $35.

CARLSBAD CHINA
102-piece Sets, including soup tureens and three meat dishes, festoon shape, flower decorations, all pieces gilded, $10.50; imported to sell at $17.50.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN.
113-piece Sets, flower decorations, embossed and heavily gilded, $12; regularly $20.

THE LINEN CHANCE

On Monday we offered some splendid lots of bargain Linens. Towels fine. Table Linens medium, Pillow Cases excellent. Our Linen men are known at every worthy Linen mill in the world. They make the best bargains and buy very largely exclusively for our retail trade. The woman that wants a single dozen of cheap Napkins thus has advantages equal to the largest buyer in the world.

TABLE LINEN
At 56c. a yd.—68 in. bleached Irish Damask, old-fashioned, honest linen. A dozen choice patterns.
At 75c. a yd.—68 in. snow white Scotch Damask. Heavy, strong, handsome. Breakfast and Dinner Napkins to match. Ten desirable patterns.
At $2 a doz.—22 in. German Damask Napkins. Positively cheap.

TOWELS
At 25c each, $3 a doz.—Huckaback Towels, fine quality, hemmed, handsome damask borders, large. Never been matched at the price.
At 30c each, $3.60 a doz.—Huckaback Towels, fine quality, heavy, hemstitched. Splendid value.

PILLOW CASES
At 33c each—Pure Linen, hemstitched. Downright bargains.

THE FURNITURE CHANCE

The whole Furniture Store is full of chances to buy that are without equal. The special chances of the day are

First, Bedroom Suits at $27 to $54.
Second, Chiffoniers at $9.50 to $19.50.

Two car loads bought special. In any regular way they would cost *fifty per cent* more. The woods are oak, curly birch, birdseye maple and mahogany finish.

The exceptional is the usual here.

THE SEWING MACHINE CHANCE

First-class, thoroughly up-to-date Sewing Machines at $18 to $35. Machine heads—mechanism—the same in all; difference in cases makes variation in price.

The "Wanamaker" trade-mark warrants quality and guarantees price. Efforts are still prevailing for the sale of Sewing Machines by the old methods. Don't be misled by them—they'll make the Machines cost double.

THE RIBBON CHANCE

Pure silk, rich quality, 4 in. wide, 25c a yd. Six styles. Popular shades.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED DRESSES

They've been here but a short time. Fairly priced at first, most of them reduced a half quite recently, to-day a fourth off yesterday's low prices. This applies to every imported dress in stock, from the tailor-made Suit at $16.50 to the Model Dresses that were priced up in the hundreds.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS

Our first annual trade sale in New York. Big orders placed Shirt Waists here

AT 50c, 75c, $1.

—the sort that sell regularly at half more, many double. The saving is yours—our advantage is in the increased business. Newest styles. Popular fabrics.

UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE

The sale begins to-day. The blood of the choicest Lake Erie grapes. Preserved by heat and sterilization. Contains no alcohol. Delicious, refreshing. It may be used in its full strength or diluted with water.

in quart bottles, 50c, $5.50 a doz.
in pint bottles, 25c, $2.75 a doz.
in half pint bottles, 15c, $1.75 a doz.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A SURPRISE AT AQUEDUCT

Our Johnny, Carried on Some of the Books at 100 to 1, Wins in His Event.

J. R. KEENE'S COLORS IN FRONT

His Entry, Honeydew, Earns the First Money for Him This Season—Reappearance of the Bidder on Winners.

James R. Keene's colors were seen in front at Aqueduct yesterday for the first time this season, when Honeydew, the daughter of Kallicrates and Helena, spread-eagled her field in the fourth race, and galloped home a winner by two lengths. There were only four other starters, and none of them gave Honeydew any trouble at any stage of the four-and-a-half-furlong dash. Surmount tried hard to get up to her at the end, but the effort was a vain one, and Littlefield had all he could do to keep Surmount going long enough to beat Laura May, who came fast through the stretch, a neck for the place.

That old bugbear of the owners of selling-platers, the bidder on winners in selling races, made his appearance at the track yesterday, and disappeared as mysteriously as he came, after his work was accomplished. When Nosey was brought to the auction block, after winning the second race, a tall stranger, unknown to any of the trainers around him, raised Nosey's price from $200 to $300, and then walked off satisfied after the colt had been saved by an extra five-dollar bid from his trainer. Nosey's good win on Monday on a heavy track caused him to open favorite, but a light play caused his price to recede to 7 to 2. His winning yesterday was a surprise to all who watched him in the early stages of the journey, for after getting away in front on even terms with Laurel Leaf, he dropped back to eighth place, and his backers were sure that he was out of the race. Corbley, his jockey, made no attempt to move up on him until the leaders were within half a furlong of the wire. Laurel Leaf and Greenhorn had alternated in the lead up to this point, and while they were fighting it out Corbley shook Nosey up, and the colt responded gamely, coming with a burst of speed which brought him past the two leaders at the last sixteenth pole. He won easily by two lengths.

Our Johnny, a 40 to 1 shot, brought consternation to the few bookmakers who laid 100 to 1 against him, by capturing the opening event, a six-furlong dash for three-year-old maidens. He was quietly played by a few, who paid no attention to the bookmakers who laid 40 to 1, but looked for the more venturesome ones. Rifle was the favorite, and Charentuf the "good thing" on which all the rail birds plunged.

"Father Bill" Daly's Arabian was full of running in the third race, at a mile and a sixteenth, and galloped home a winner by three lengths. Storm King led until the five starters turned into the backstretch, and then Arabian cut out the pace and was never headed.

Marsian made a runaway race of the fifth event, going to the front at the first furlong pole, and opening up a gap, which enabled him to gallop in the stretch and win by a length from Successful, the favorite.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, the pedigrees of the winners, and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:17.

1—Our Johnny, Sykes & Cheritan's ch. c., by Fresno-Jess, 108 pounds, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(Neumeyer)
2—Rifle, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)
3—Mahoney, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. c., 91, 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Charentus, 95, 4 to 1, (Dean;) Fratello, 98, 50 to 1, (Forbes;) Athy, 97, 5 to 1, (Coyle;) No Chance, 93, 25 to 1, (Fowers;) Spinning Wheel, 91, 10 to 1, (Shannon;) Sathanas, 93, 20 to 1, (Maher;) X Ray, 104, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) and Arthur M., 99½, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57.

1—Nosey, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., by Meddler-Zicka, 98 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Corbley)
2—Greenhorn, W. Pasch's b. c., 80, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Forbes)
3—Ionia, Edward Kelly's ch. f., 91, 40 to 1.....(Maher)

Tommy G., 103, 3 to 1, (Powers;) Galloper, 94, 7 to 2, (Shannon,) Park Slope, 99, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Laurel Leaf, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Thorn Bud, 86, 7 to 2, (Stanhope,) and Pinkerton's Scout, 106, 40 to 1, (Neumyer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

1—Arabian, W. C. Daly's b. c., by Galore-Abaca, 3 years, 94 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(O'Connor)
2—Storm King, W. Landsberg's blk. c., 3, 101, 7 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 5, 114, 2 to 1.....(Sims)

Free Lance, 90, 4 to 1, (Powers,) and Naughty Girl, 84, 20 to 1, (Maher,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:55.

1—Honeydew, James R. Keene's ch. f., by Kallicrates-Helena, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sherrer)
2—Surmount, R. W. Walden & Sons' b. c., 112, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Laura May, Flemming & McCartan's b. f., 106, 5 to 1.....(Neumyer)

Nigger Baby, 112, 6 to 5, (Sims,) and Lerete, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:16¼.

1—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's b. m., by Blue Eyes-Missive, 4 years, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Successful, Kensico Stable's b. f., 3, 101, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 4, 104, 40 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Mirage, 108, 15 to 1, (Sherrer); Tenderness, 104, 10 to 1, (Dean,) and Will Elliott, 103, 100 to 1, (Powers,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Torstenson and Sly Fox, 114 pounds each; Money Spinner and Judge Wardell, 111 each; Eviatt and Harper, 106 each; Sensational, 103.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile. Premier, 116 pounds; Captain T., 109; Langdon, 107; Dalgretti, 106; Flames, 103; Lambent, 101; Petrel, 88.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Four and a half furlongs. Nigger Baby, 110 pounds; Maid of Richfield and Genard, 107 each; Prince Aukland, 104; May Bohman, 101. Water Crest, 98; Juliana, Arista, and Basil, 95 each; Ella Daly, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won $600; selling. About seven furlongs. Passover, 110 pounds; Knight of the Garter, Ben Ronald, Parmesan, and Leedsville, 108 each; Friendship, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won in 1896 or 1897. Six furlongs. Satanella, 114 pounds; Ray S., 113; Chat and Rifle, 112 each; Mistral, 111; McIntyre, 110; Predicament, 107; Destiny and X Ray, 106 each; Tappan, 97; Templestone and Estelle A., 92 each.

A Fast Track at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—Weather cloudy and clearing; track fast. Attendance good and racing good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling; Brazilian, 107 pounds, (Murray,) 7 to 5, won; Elsie M., 101, (Warren,) 12 to 1, second; Jay Bird, 93, (Dorsey,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:56¾. Eulalia, Frosty, Parn, Jack Donahue, May Clarkson, George Castens, Ammarilla, and Margaret W. also ran. Elsie M., 5 to 1, place.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Sweden, 105 pounds, (Warren,) 12 to 1, won; Inflice, 88, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, second; King Elm, 106, (Clerico,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. W. Hoff, Lady Britannia, B. F. Fly, Jr., Linnette, Lord Willowbrook, Traveler, Pinchback, Derby Maid, and Mrs. Bradshaw also ran. Inflice, even, place.

THIRD RACE.—Nicholson House Stakes; two-year-old fillies. Four furlongs. Sophronica D., 115 pounds, (R. Williams,) 1 to 2, won; Tamora, 115, (J. Tabor,) 2 to 1, second; Bells of Erin, 115, (Hirsch,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:49½. Little Alarm also ran. Tamora, 2 to 5, place.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Sedan, 91 pounds, (Songer,) 4 to 1, won; W. C. T., 108, (E. Williams,) 8 to 5, second; Give Away, 108, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Wanza, Miss, Alfarrow, A. R. Longhurst, Capt. King, Mattie Belle, Carmennella, Rebecca T., and Col. Allen also ran. W. C. T., 7 to 10, place.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Olly Gamin, 101 pounds, (Songer,) 4 to 1, won; Little Music, 93, (Dorsey,) 10 to 1, second; Bill Ellson, 100, (Warren,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Bona Schoenfeld, Mamie G., Elgin, Clymena, Afternun, and Otto H. also ran. Pete left at post. Little Music, 4 to 1, place.

SIXTH RACE.—Centennial Steeplechase, Handicap; about two miles. Bob Neely, 153 pounds, (C. Brown,) coupled with Fugitive, 8 to 5, won; Zaldivar, 142, (C. Johnson,) 8 to 1, second; Hudson, 124, (Redfield,) 8 to 1, third. Time—3:39. Uncle Jim and Fugitive fell. Zaldivar, 4 to 5, place.

The Results at Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4.—Three favorites, one second choice, and a long shot captured first money at Newport to-day. The weather was cold, and the track still muddy, with only a light play in the betting ring. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Harry Thoburn, 97 pounds, (Tubbs,) 15 to 1, won; Albonton, 102, (Beauchamp,) 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, second; Royal Dance, 97, (Gregory,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:05¾. Ora Lee, Miss Alice, Vitascope, Mesh, Hard Buck, Lady Eon, Biscagne, and Bonnie Thatcher also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Bruin, 107 pounds, (W. Jones,) 6 to 5, won; Mary Cavalier, 102, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Ruiz, 97, (Higgens,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:58¾. George Cooper, Barmatia, Coyne, Gov. Sadler, and Babe also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Joe Clark, 112 pounds, (Beauchamp,) even, won; Lulu M., 100, (Randall,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Frontman, 107, (O. Lewis,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:40¾. Prudent, Herminia, Merry Nell, Arrack, and F. M. B. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Imp, 104 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 2, won; J. H. C., 102, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 5, second; Banquo II., 98, (J. Jackson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:34¼. Elano, Jamboree, Stowaway, Alibi, and Assassin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Blanton, 110 pounds, (J. Hill,) 1 to 3, won; Kinston, 105, (Milburn,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Risque, 102, (Higgens,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾. Wheel Barrow also ran.

The Races at Oakland, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; one-half mile. Denial won; Lord Marmion second; Zapeta third. Time—0:49½.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Rienzi won; Greyhurst second; George Palmer third. Time—1:29.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Yemen won; Mercutio second; Road Warmer third. Time—1:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; nine-sixteenths of a mile. Count of Flanders won; Los Prietos second; Charles Iebel third. Time—0:55¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one and one-sixteenth miles. Morte Fonso won; Nebula second; Manchester third. Time—1:48½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Fannie S. won; Alma second; Fashion Plate third. Time—1:16.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

Sure to be Ten Starters—Taral to Ride Dr. Shepard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—"Fred" Foster announced to-day that "Fred" Taral would ride Dr. Shepard in the Kentucky Derby. It is probable he also will ride Confession in the Kentucky Oaks. Several of the Derby candidates had trials upon a heavy track at Churchill Downs to-day. Typhoon and Ornament were sent the mile in a slow gallop. They also were sent three-eighths in fast time. Howland covered one-half mile in 0:52. Lord Fairfax went one mile in 1:47, the first half being covered in 0:52. At one time there were probably 200 horses on the two tracks at Churchill Downs.

Only six of the Derby candidates have yet to arrive. These include Ben Brown, Goshen, Dr. Cattlett, and Buckvidere. Fleishmann probably will not start. There are at least ten certain starters, including Ornament, Typhoon, Buckvidere, Dr. Cattlett, Dr. Shepard, Meadowthorpe, Ben Brown, Lord Zeni, or Arlington, Carneri, and Cavalero.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION RACES.

Wretched Weather and a Sloppy Track for the Second Day.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 4.—The second day at the Kentucky Association course found a larger attendance, but wretched weather and a sloppy track. Arcturus was the only favorite to win. The starts were all good, except in the second race.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Rheinstrom, 96 pounds, (Huston,) 3 to 1, won; Parson, 107, (Bibbs,) 7 to 5, second; Annie M., 101, (Bayless,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Humbug and Hoffman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Adonis, 110 pounds, (Bibbs,) 6 to 1, won; Nannie, 105, (Gardner,) 8 to 5, second; Bleakmore, 97, (Wilhite,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:19½. Elm Leaf, Mickie, Billy Sleath, and Bob Conroy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Aladid, 85 pounds, (Campbell,) 2 to 1, won; Mattie Lee, 95, (Houston,) 3 to 5, second; Landseer, 97, (Bayliss,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Julia Marks and Peg the Shrew also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Oxnard, 118 pounds, (Wilhite,) 3 to 1, won; High Jinks, 110, (Gardner,) 6 to 5, second; Provolo, 118, (H. Williams,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:50¼. Talliwanda, Moncure, and Pelides also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Arcturus, 97 pounds, (Smith,) 3 to 1, won; Dudley E., 97, (Wilhite,) 3 to 1, second; Win Pan, 94, (Steele,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:07¾. Berwell and Taffeta Silk also ran.

FINE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Prince Charming Sold by C. J. and Harry Hamlin of Buffalo for $1,350 —J. E. Widener's Stock.

Lovers of fine horseflesh were out in force yesterday, at the American Horse Exchange, to attend the sale of high-stepping and trotting bred horses, the property of C. J. and Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, and of Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia.

Prince Charming, who took second prize to Sundown at the New York Horse Show, brought $1,350, but the stars of Mr. Widener's lot—Silver Leaf and Wild Rose—were withdrawn because the reserve prices set on them were not reached.

Among the horses sold, with the prices, and the names of the purchasers, were the following:

PROPERTY OF C. J. AND HARRY HAMLIN.

Prince Charming, b. g., 6 years, 15.2½ hands, by Prince Regent-Maribel, by Almont, Jr.; A. G. Bigelow, Boston, Mass.	$1,350
Your Grace, b. g., 4, 15.1, by Mambrino King-Gracious, by Almont, Jr., and His Lordship, b. g., 5, 15.1, by Chimes-Victoria, by Mambrino King; C. B. Church, Hillburn, N. Y.	900
Daphne Chimes, b. m., 4, 15, by Chimes-Daphne, by Almont, and Delta Chimes, b. m., 5, 15, by Chimes-Dewdrop, by Mambrino King; Mr. Bell	825
TRILBY, b. m., 5, 15, by Mambrino King-Gracious, by Almont, Jr., and Dancing Girl, b. m., 5, 15, by Mambrino King-Christie, by Almont, Jr.; C. T. Barney	560
The Gentleman, ch. g., 4, 15.2, by Mambrino King-Rhea, by Chimes; E. E. Myrick.	500
Kingwood, b. g., 4, 14.3, by Mambrino King-Katydid, by Almont, Jr., and Flosswood, b. g., 4, 14.3, by Mambrino King-Floss, by Almont, Jr.; William T. Mayer, Albany	460
Joan, b. m., 7, 14.3, by Almont, Jr.-Janet, by Mambrino King, and Mistress Chimes, b. m., 4, 14.3, by Chimes-Ruffles, by Almont, Jr.; A. H. Topping, Brooklyn.	445

PROPERTY OF JOSEPH E. WIDENER.

Ashbourne and Quartz, br. gs., 7 years each; J. J. Wysong	$750
Northmont, ch. g., 8; C. E. Quintin, Trenton, N. J.	500
Svelle, br. m., 6 years, and Grant, br. g., 7; W. E. Carter, Philadelphia	1,050
Tess and Jess, b. ma., 5 and 6 years; R. G. Clark	450
Raleigh, g. g., 7; C. Bates, Westchester, N. Y.	350
Melrose and Norwood, ch. gs., respectively 7 and 6 years; W. E. Carter, Philadelphia	1,025
Montgomery and Wheeler, br. gs., respectively 7 and 6 years; W. D. Dinsmore	700

THE PACER JOE PATCHEN SOLD.

Bought by J. W. Marks of Chicago, Who Paid $15,000 for Him.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The noted pacer Joe Patchen was sold to-day for $15,000.

The purchaser was J. W. Marks of Chicago.

Jewelers' Security Alliance.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Jewelers' Society Alliance was held at their office, 170 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected: J. B. Bowden, President; Henry Hayes, David Untermeyer, and N. H. White, Vive Presidents; Bernard Karsch, Treasurer; George H. Hodenpyl, Secretary.

The Telephone is a Friend in Need.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Little Prospect Now for the Needed Repairs to the Old Coney Island Cycle Path.

ONE CHANCE HAS VANISHED

Bids Were Advertised For and $15,000 Was Available, but Plans Have Been Changed—Talk of a Great Petition.

It does not now seem likely that the old cycle path on the Ocean Boulevard, leading from Prospect Park to Coney Island, will be repaired this year, as the Brooklyn wheelmen had fondly hoped. The path needs a new foundation very much, a fact which is indisputably attested to after a rain. Then it is that the wheels cut into the crust and disclose its weakness.

There was a chance a short time ago, when $15,000 might have been used to rebuild the old path and make it more of a match for the new one on the east side of the boulevard. Bids were advertised for and submitted, but they were considerably in excess of the amount available. Hearing at this time, too, that the cyclists did not desire to have the work started for fear it would deprive the riders of the use of the path during one of the most pleasant parts of the season, the Park Commissioner announced that he would divert the $15,000 toward needed improvements in the Twenty-sixth Ward. This misstatement probably cost the wheelmen the desired repairs.

His announcement aroused the members of the Good Roads Association, particularly the cycling element, and resolutions were passed requesting the Commissioner to reconsider his plan to divert the money and use it for the cycle path under new specifications. They petitioned the Mayor to sanction the move, it being known that he favored it.

President Angell of the Good Roads Association has investigated the prospects for securing the new foundation for the path, and he reports little to encourage the members. He said yesterday that it was evidently the intention of Park Commissioner Dettmer to divert the money as above mentioned. Little or no work of any kind has been done thus far this year toward repairing either path, although both need to be looked after considerably.

It is said protests have come from property owners in the Twenty-sixth Ward against the use of the money for any other purpose than improvement in that section, but Mr. Angell declares he has not been able to find a single one, and believes none has been made. Indeed, every property owner he has talked with wants the money spent on the cycle path. The Good Roads men do not intend to give up, but will continue to work for the new foundation which so many desire.

A monster petition is talked of, and if the plan is carried out it will be easy to obtain the signature of every cyclist, and many who are not, for the paper. Mr. Angell thinks such a petition would carry weight with the Commissioner.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By a decision of the Pennsylvania courts, a bicyclist is required in that State to dismount, "stop, look, and listen," before passing over a railroad crossing.

The new clubhouse of the Nassau Wheelmen, at 129 Division Street, Brooklyn, pleases the members very much. It has every convenience demanded by a club.

James Holmes of Elizabeth has been appointed Chairman of the new Committee on League Hotels by Chief Consul Kireker of the New Jersey Division of the L. A. W.

In the future the officers of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will be elected by a mail vote. This was decided upon at the last meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Kilpatricks, trick riders, who have been exhibiting in South Africa and Europe during the last year, sailed from Havre for this city on Saturday. Their tour was a very profitable one.

Joseph Goodman, the well-known Hartford cyclist, is in the city after a trip to the leading cycle centres. Business, he says, is lively and increasing. In some instances his observations have disclosed the fact that the factories cannot turn out the wheels fast enough for the buyers.

Club runs for the members of the Double X Coterie Wheelmen will be made as follows: during the remaining Sundays of the month: May 9, to Amityville, starting at 8 A. M.; May 16, destination not determined upon; May 23, to Yonkers, starting at 9 A. M.; May 30, a two days' outing.

Officers for the Unity Cyclers of Newark have been elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President—Charles E. Van Syckle; First Vice President—George F. Gordon; Second Vice President—William H. Kirks; Secretary—Melvin Morris; Treasurer—H. B. Vreeland; Captain—Theodore L. Vroom.

Charlie Murphy, the Brooklyn rider, and Tom Cooper were in collision while training on the track at Savannah on Thursday. Murphy escaped severe injury, but Cooper was not so fortunate. The men were riding in opposite directions at about a 2:10 gait, and it was remarkable that both were not badly injured.

Runs for the members of the Concord Cycle Club of Brooklyn for the present month are as follows: May 9, Freeport, leaving the clubhouse, 139 Gold Street, at 10:30 o'clock; May 16, Roslyn, 10 o'clock; May 23, White Plains, 9 o'clock; May 30, Tottenville, S. I., 11 o'clock; May 31, Irvington-Millburn race, 8:30 o'clock.

The Board of Governors of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club held a meeting at the clubhouse last evening. Messrs. H. Page, H. M. Crandall, and W. R. Snedeker were appointed tellers for the election of a Vice President, made necessary by a tie vote at the election on April 15. The second election will be held next Tuesday evening.

Word comes from Savannah, where Cooper is training, that Bald has refused to sign the articles for a race with the Detroit flier that city on Memorial Day. According to Cooper, Bald demanded 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, win or lose, and refused to put up any stake money. Cooper now says he will put up a forfeit to race Bald at any place.

Wheelmen in the Order of the Knights of Columbus from the councils of the First District, in Brooklyn, have organized a cycle club, to be known as the Knights of Columbus Wheelmen. There are many who ride the wheel in this order, and the formation of a club is the result of a move made some time ago. The first run of the new club will be held on Decoration Day, with Hempstead as the objective point.

At the closing entertainment of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn on Saturday evening, the attendance of members and guests was unusually large. Following some very enjoyable exhibitions the members indulged in a music ride. A lantern drill by the instructors was one of the most interesting numbers on the programme. It was led by Peter Fisher, and the other participants were G. B. King, H. L. Brush, H. Ashwick, G. Morgan, E. O'Donnell, C. McDonald, and H. Roberts.

L. A. W. Membership Statistics.

League membership figures took a jump last week toward the 100,000 mark. The report of last week's gain showed that the Empire State will have to look sharp or lose its place at the head of the list to the Keystone State Division, which has recently taken lead in the matter of recruits secured. Last week Pennsylvania turned in 379 new members—just 79 more than were registered in this State. The New York total is now 19,907, while Pennsylvania's is 13,628. Other additions were: Massachusetts, 136; New Jersey, 71; Ohio, 54; Illinois, 122; Indiana, 14; Iowa, 3; Missouri, 8; California, 37. The grand total for the whole country is now 74,145.

Nassau Wheelemen's Club Runs.

A very neat schedule of club runs has been issued by the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Destinations and times for starting on May excursions are given as follows:

May 9—Hempstead, 8:30 A. M.
May 16—Tottenville. 8 A. M.
May 29, 30, and 31—Philadelphia, 5 A. M.

The Road Committee, which selected the list of trips, comprises Robert Sneider, Jr., Chairman: Arthur W. Conover, George W. Bell, and Wilson Smith.

PROMINENT MEN.

Some of the Leading Scientists Agree Upon an Important Subject.

It is not only natural but just that proof should be demanded by the public for every statement or claim that is made to the public. When, therefore, it is asserted that a certain article is not only pure and palatable, and a most delightful beverage, but also that it possesses qualities almost invaluable for the human system, people are right in demanding the proof. Read the following:

Dr. William T. Cutter, State Chemist of Connecticut, says: "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey contains no deleterious or injurious qualities, and its absolute purity, as well as scientific mode of manufacture, must recommend it to general use and favor."

Rev. B. Mills, LL. D., says: "I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey with great benefit to my wife, who is a confirmed invalid. I am a Presbyterian clergyman and a Doctor of Divinity, but I am not afraid to recommend Duffy's Malt Whiskey as the purest and most efficient preparation as a medicine that I know of, and my experience is a large one."

Hundreds of additional statements could be furnished, but the merits of this article, which has been before the public so many years, amply prove in themselves its great power and value. Do not be persuaded by any druggist or grocer to accept anything but the pure, the real Duffy's Malt.

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DESKS, DESKS, DESKS. H. L. MEYERS, 79 Nassau St.

MR. HOYT'S NEW YACHT.

The Syce Successfully Launched Yesterday from Wood's Yard—Will Enter Races Next Month.

F. M. Hoyt's racing sloop yacht Syce, which was built at Wood's Yard, City Island, from designs by Gardner & Cox, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon. The Syce is the first of the new boats that are to race in the fifty-one-foot class during the coming season. The dimensions of the yacht are 69 feet length over all, 45 feet on the water line, 12 feet 6 inches extreme beam, and 10 feet 3 inches draught. She will spread 3,200 feet of canvas.

The hull is long and shallow, the form being fair and easy in all parts. The fin is deep and short, and at the bottom is a bulb of about fourteen tons of lead. The planking above the garboard is double, the inner skin being of white cedar and the outer of yellow pine. The low bulwark is of mahogany, with no rail or cap.

In the saloon, which is in the middle of the yacht, the head room is a full six feet. The floor is worked down close to the skin, and there is no space for tanks below. In the forward part of the yacht are a pantry and a good forecastle. Aft of the saloon is a steerage, with a large berth on the port side and a commodious toilet room on the starboard. Further aft is the ladies' cabin.

The sails were made by Lapthorne & Ratsey of Cowes, England. The Syce will sail her first race in the special regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club on Saturday, June 12, when she will meet the Wasp, Queen Mab, Wiyward, and Gossoon. Another yacht for this class is being built for J. B. Mills by Wood. This boat is from designs by W. Fife, Jr. It will not be ready for racing until some time in July.

GAMES AT COLUMBIA OVAL.

Freshmen and Sophomores Contend on the Track and in Other Athletic Sports.

Several hundred undergraduates and alumni of Columbia University journeyed to Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon to witness the annual games between the freshmen and the sophomores. The track was rather heavy and no records were broken. Following are the results:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Vom Bauer, '99; second, Brown, 1900; third, Cowperthwait, 1900. Time—0:10 3-5.

One-mile Run.—Mosenthal, '99; second, Turner, 1900; third, Meisner, 1900. Time—5:06 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Cogan, '99; second, Gallatin, 1900; third, Griggs, 1900. Time—0:55 2-5.

One-mile Walk.—Josephthal, '99; second, Marcus, '99; third, Hudson, '99. Time—8:30.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Vom Bauer, '99; second, Barker, 1900; third, Pell, '99. Time—0:18.

220-Yard Dash.—Cowperthwait, 1900; second, Pier, '99; third, Madaw, '99. Time—0:24 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Pell, '99; second, Moffat, '99; third, Vom Bauer, '99. Time—0:28 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Cogan, '99; second, Tilt, '99; third, Ehret, '99. Time—2:08 3-5.

High Jump.—Barker, 1900, 5 feet 4 inches; second, Pell, '99, 5 feet 2 inches; third, Buckingham, 1900, 5 feet.

Broad Jump.—Cowperthwait, 1900, 20 feet 2 inches; second, Vom Bauer, '99, 19 feet; third, Hinck, '99, 18 feet 6 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Moffat, '99, 33 feet, 4½ inches; second, Bigelow, 32 feet, 6 inches; third, Tilt, '99, 31 feet, 6 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Jones, 1900, 78 feet, 3 inches; second, Bigelow, '99, 77 feet, 1 inch; third, Brown, 1900, 69 feet, 10 inch.

Pole Vault.—Pier, '99, 10 feet; second, Wood, 1900, 9 feet 6 inches; third, Buckingham, 9 feet.

Cricket Match in London.

LONDON, May 4.—In the cricket match to-day, the first of the season, which opened yesterday at the Oval; between elevens representing Surrey and Leicestershire, the former were all out for 560 runs.

BRITISH SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

The Crew Saved After Clinging to the Wreck All Night.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., May 4.—The crew of the schooner Ethel Granville, (British,) Capt. Howard, from St. John, N. B., for Middletown, Conn., were landed at this port this morning, after having had a narrow escape from death by the foundering of the vessel last Sunday.

The vessel was found to be leaking early Sunday morning when she was about fourteen miles northeast of Pollock Rip Lightship. The crew was unable to repair the damage, and she filled rapidly, and at about 11 o'clock she rolled over. The crew managed to cling to the bottom of the wreck until Monday morning, when the fog which had prevailed since the day before lifted, and they found that the yawl was still seaworthy, although there was only one oar. They climbed into the boat, and with the oar and a board succeeded in making their way to the lightship.

The schooner was laden with lumber; value, not known.

BICYCLES.

Crescent

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FAILURE IN COTTON GOODS

The Gilbert Manufacturing Company, Wholesale Dealer in Dress Stuffs, Makes an Assignment.

LARGE STOCK, DULL BUSINESS

The Firm Began Sixteen Years Ago and Until Recently Had a Prosperous Trade—Liabilities Estimated at $500,000; Assets About $400,000.

The Gilbert Manufacturing Company, wholesale dealer in cotton goods at 380 Broadway, corner of White Street, made an assignment yesterday to Sidney Sargent, without preference to any one. The deed of assignment was signed by Orlando P. Dorman, President, and Frank H. Gilbert, Secretary-Treasurer.

Frank A. Dillingham of Rounds & Dillingham, attorneys for the assignee, said yesterday afternoon that the liabilities are about $500,000 and the assets probably $400,000. An officer of the company said last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the creditors must now decide its fate. There are goods enough on hand, he said, if not sacrificed, to pay every dollar of indebtedness and leave a balance.

Although capitalized at a small sum, the Gilbert Manufacturing Company did a large business—well up in the millions, it is said—and three years ago claimed a surplus of over $450,000. The business was begun in 1881, the company being then incorporated under the laws of New York State, with a capital stock of $25,000. Success greeted the venture from the start, and the company went rapidly to the front. Its managers advertised freely, not only in this city, but throughout the United States. Sales agencies were established in other large cities.

The company had no mill or factory of its own, but was a converter of cotton goods and made a specialty of dress goods which were bought in the gray, principally in Fall River, Mass., and sent to the bleachers and finishers, who did their work under directions from the company. Some of their designs of dress goods, particularly of Summer goods, became popular with women and had a large sale. It was said last evening by an officer of the company:

"We first introduced fast black linings and three-leaved twill. In fact, all kinds of cotton dress goods now in use for ladies' wear we originated."

About three years ago the company found itself with a large stock on hand, amounting to something like $800,000, which it was unable to move on account of the financial depression then existing. Then followed a considerable shrinkage in the value of cotton goods generally, and the company had to make arrangements to obtain financial assistance and a ready supply of cash. An arrangement was made at that time, Bradstreet's reports state, with the firm of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, dry goods importers of 478 Broome Street, who agreed to make advances to the company on its sales and merchandise up to $250,000, and all the company's goods were sold through the firm. At that time it was believed in the trade that this movement was necessary, a result of the company's business having grown beyond its capital. Since the arrangement was made the company, it is said, once or twice drew up to the limit of $250,000.

This enabled it to discount its purchases, or put it in a position to pay for its purchases in the shortest time. Two months ago an officer of the company said that this arrangement placed the company in such a position that it could get all the additional capital that it required to conduct its business on a cash basis. The arrangement is supposed to have continued up to now, and it is supposed in the trade that the company owes the firm $250,000. The firm is reported to be fully secured for the advances it has made.

A statement made by the Gilbert Manufacturing Company of its condition in December, 1894, showed assets of $985,528, liabilities of $411,464, surplus of $872,064, due bankers $246,676, and net capital of $825,-388. Bradstreet's took away the company's capital rating in August last.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

Boy Slept in a Boat Under a Bridge—Rising Tide Imprisoned Him—The Thrilling Rescue.

A boy who gave his name as James Murray hired a rowboat at Thompson's boathouse at Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon. In this boat he had a perilous adventure, which came near ending in his death by drowning.

He rowed under the bridge at the Fourteenth Street ferry and began to fish. He fell asleep, and when he awoke the tide had risen so that he could not stand erect under the bridge, nor could he get the boat out. As he watched the tide rise he felt that he was doomed to drown in his boat unless he could make himself heard. This he did by using one of the oars. He thrust the blade into the water and then pounded on the bridge as well as he could with the butt end.

Luckily the bridge hands had nothing to do just then, and they heard the noise. They were not a little surprised, and for a time could not account for the sound until one of the men climbed out on the piling of the slip to a point where he could see under the bridge. He could just discern the outlines of the boat, but could not see the boy.

"Who is there?" he shouted, "and what are you doing under the bridge?"

"I'm drowning!" came back the answer. "Save me! Save me!"

Assistant Superintendent Hefferman was summoned. He decided that there was but one way to rescue the person beneath the bridge, and that was to tear up the planks. Axes were procured and an opening was made in a few minutes. The boy crawled through.

He was grateful, but was so badly frightened that he only tarried long enough to thank his rescuers and give his name. Then he ran away without giving his address. The boat remained under the bridge till the tide went out. When it was recovered it was full of water, showing that young Murray was rescued none too soon.

Thompson claimed the boat yesterday. He did not know the boy, however.

FAIR FOR ST. THOMAS'S HOUSE.

Former Gov. Flower Set a Good Example for Purchasers.

A fancy fair was opened at St. Thomas's House, 229 East Fifty-ninth Street, last night by former Governor Roswell P. Flower. The fair is to raise money for the purchase of a new organ for St. Thomas's Chapel, on East Sixtieth Street.

The former Governor advised every one to pay four times as much as an article was worth when making a purchase, because the money was for a worthy object. He set a good example by buying a rose, a doll, a Japanese vase, and drinking a cup of tea, for each of which he paid $20.

Among those present were Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Mrs. A. A. Linsly, James Pott, Mrs. Pott, the Rev. W. H. Pott, Ph. D., Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Pott, F. A. Warhurst, Miss Minnie Hellerson, Mrs. Lombard, Miss Geisler, Miss Clara Geisler, and Miss Ada Lumley.

The fair will be open in the evening until Friday and in the afternoons to-day and to-morrow.

Was Crowley Murdered?

Cornelius George Crowley, forty-five years old, a salesman in the employ of the Hammond Dental Company, 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was found dead by his wife in his home, at 1,701 Fox Avenue, early yesterday morning. Policeman Michael Gargan of the Tremont Station, who was the first policeman on the scene, reported the case as a murder, but the detectives who have investigated it say that they think Crowley committed suicide. A letter, writen by the deceased to his employers, was found, in which he said: "When you receive this I shall probably be in another world." The Coroner will hold an autopsy.

Died from Burns.

Mrs. Catherine Twigg, proprietress of a delicatessen store at 334 Madison Street, who was burned by the explosion of a lamp which she had dropped on the floor last Monday evening, died yesterday morning in Gouverneur Hospital.

DECISIONS IN MURDER CASES.

Howard A. Scott of New York and Giuseppe Constantino of Utica Must Pay the Extreme Penalty—A Buffalo Case.

ALBANY, May 4.—The Court of Appeals has decided that Howard A. Scott, convicted of shooting his wife, Maggie Scott, in New York City, in 1896, shall pay the extreme penalty. Scott was convicted Jan. 22 last.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of conviction of murder in the second degree of Joseph Ledwen, and manslaughter, first degree, in the case of Annie Ledwen. On the morning of Sept. 11, 1890, George Borowiec was found in the water closet of his dwelling house, Buffalo, suspended by the neck by means of a rope. Borowiec was the husband of Annie Ledwen, who, after his death, married Ledwen. The court orders a new trial.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of conviction of murder in the first degree of Giuseppe Constantino of Utica for the killing of Pietro Domenicho Galiotti. The appellants held that the Judge's charge plainly showed that, in his opinion, the defendant was guilty, and that a charge of that kind is erroneous in influencing the minds of the jury. Constantino will have to die.

THREE WERE BADLY BURNED.

Result of a Child Playing with a Box of Matches.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 4.—Louis Vatt, three years old, living with his parents at 33 Washington Avenue, found a box of matches this afternoon and carried them into the yard back of his home to play with. He set his clothes on fire. His mother, Ellen Vatt, and Mrs. Lena Cass, a neighbor, ran to his assistance in response to his screams. In trying to put out the flames the mother and Mrs. Cass were horribly burned.

All three were taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. The child's body is roasted from his knees to the top of his head. His eyes are burned out, one of his ears gone, and his lips are dead. He cannot live. The mother is probably fatally burned about the head. Mrs. Cass, while severely burned about the hands, arms, and face, is expected to live.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

Bishop Potter Makes an Address on Trades Union Benefits.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor had its annual supper Monday evening at 23 St. Mark's Place, and afterward its members listened to an address by Bishop Potter. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ernest Crosby, Henry White, and others.

The menu was not very long, but considering the admission price of 25 cents, what there was was plentiful and good. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Reynolds presided, and before introducing the speakers, congratulated the association on the work it had done in trying to bring employers and workmen together.

Ernest Crosby, who was the first speaker, strove to find the development of the labor movement in the Bible. Moses and Aaron, he thought, were walking delegates, and the first strike was when the Israelites refused to make bricks. Had Bishop Potter been alive then, the speaker thought that he might have settled that strike by arbitration.

Bishop Potter recalled with pleasure his sojourn down town during the period of distress, as it gave him an opportunity of seeing more of the humaneness of the working people. He believed that while machinery did a great deal in contributing to the comfort and wealth of the community, the great sub-division that it made of labor tended to stunt the intellectual faculties of the factory hands. If the fact be also taken into consideration that modern development of industry separated employer and workman more widely, it was not to be wondered at that the latter occasionally fought and tried to put the screws on the employer when opportunity offered.

To remedy many of these evils old and experienced trades unions had done a great deal, Bishop Potter said, and he believed the time would come when organized labor would get justice and recognition from the employer.

FRAUD SUSPECTED IN PRISON.

Lumber Dealers Accused of Swindling the State of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 4.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of R. H. Suter, K. H. Ethington, Ambrose Ethington, William Sharp, and Wendell Traut for collusion to defraud the State.

The warrants were sworn out by Warden Hancock of the State prison. The men are alleged to have defrauded the State out of $17,000 by securing raised tickets for lumber delivered at the prison. Suter and Ethington reside here, and are lumber dealers. The others are drivers. The convict bookkeeper is said to have been in collusion with the men.

A BOLD CHICAGO THIEF.

He Sells a Sealskin Sacque to the Owner and Escapes.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Yesterday a man called on Mrs. James Waverly of 349 Sixty-first Street with a sealskin sacque which was stolen from the house last Wednesday morning. He boldly announced that he was the thief and that she could have the property again by paying $35.

She offered him a check, but he said: "Not on your life. Cash or no sealskin sacque." She produced the money, and he gave her the sacque and ran off.

BOYS WITNESS A SUICIDE.

See James Smith of Gloucester, N. J., Drown Himself.

WOODBURY, N. J., May 4.—James Smith, a Gloucester County farmer, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in Washington Park Lake.

Two boys who were passing by the lake saw the farmer go to the water and hold his head under until he drowned.

The boys called to Smith several times to come out of the water, but he paid no attention to them.

Maritime Canal Company's Effects.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—United States Consul O'Hara, at San Juan del Norte, reports to the State Department that the Government of Nicaragua has sent an agent there to buy from the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua such instruments, furniture, &c., as the Government may require. The agent has bought about $8,000 worth of stuff for $3,636, and but little remains to be sold. The order forbidding the sale of the company's property has been rescinded.

F. W. Havemeyer's Roslyn House.

ROSLYN, L. I., May 4.—Frederick W. Havemeyer has leased the "Old Brick Farm," the residence of Mrs. S. P. Taberwillets, about a mile from Roslyn Railroad Station, for a term of twelve years. With the lease goes the large colonial mansion and about twenty acres of ground. Mr. Havemeyer, it is understood, has the privilege of purchasing at the end of that period.

West End Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the West End Club, held at the clubhouse, 134 West Seventy-second Street, Monday, the following officers were unanimously elected: Marks Arnheim, President; Maurice A. Herts, Vice President; Isaac Frank, Treasurer; I. Honigman, Secretary; Max L. Levenson, Francis H. Tobias, J. Charles Seligman, Godfrey H. Harris, Ralph Weil, Walter Content, and J. B. Weil, Trustees.

Sought Death with Gas.

A man who had registered as H. Miller of Yonkers, but whose right name is supposed to be M. Osberg, formerly of 228 East Nineteenth Street, attempted suicide by inhaling gas yesterday morning, in Room 205 of the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. He was taken to Flower Hospital, and will probably recover.

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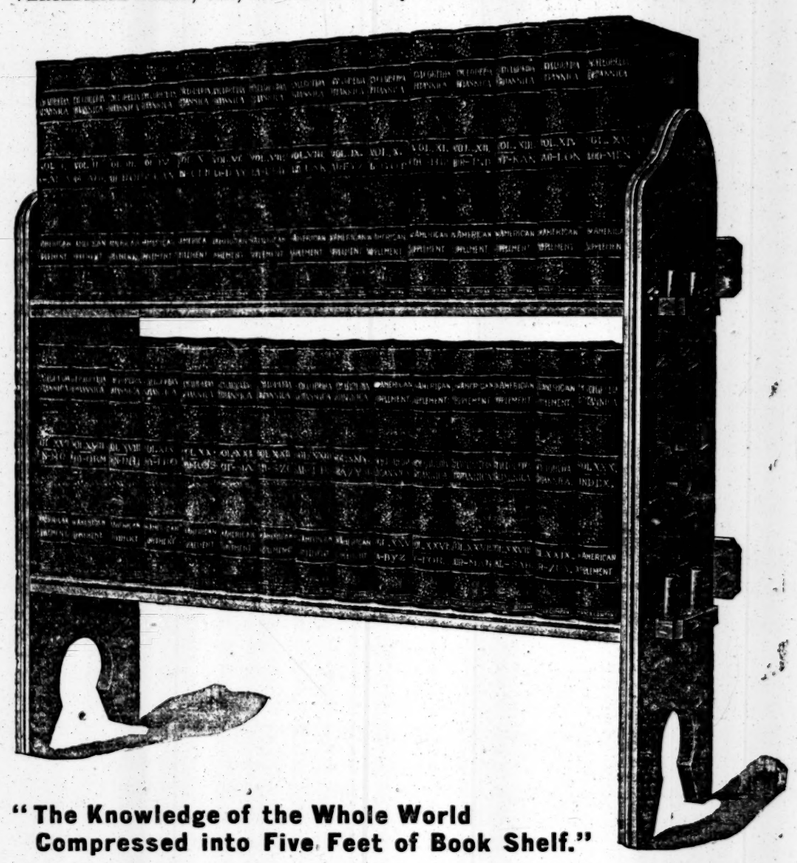

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MESSENGERS OF THE SEA.

Bottles Containing Notes Cast Afloat—One of the Letters Delivered to the Writer.

A. Bumiller lives at 20 First Avenue. Two years ago he took a trip to Florida, sailing on the Clyde Line steamship Cherokee. When off Charleston he dropped a sealed bottle overboard containing the following note:

"Feb. 24, 1895.

"Finder please report this note to A. Bumiller, No. 20 First Avenue, New York City, and reelve your recompense. Steamer Cherokee, off Charleston."

This note a few days ago reached Consul General Bruwaert of France, at his office, in William Street, with an explanatory letter from the French Department of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the bottle had been picked up by fishermen at a point near the Etang de Cazau, in the Province of Gironde, on the southwest coast of France, and about forty miles from Bordeaux.

How long the bottle had been in that vicinity cannot be known, but during the twenty-five months that had elapsed from the time it had been dropped into the water it had traveled over 4,000 miles.

The French Consul had also another note taken from a bottle picked up by fishermen at St. Gilles-sur-Vie, in the Province of Vendee. It read:

"The finder of this glass tube will oblige my brother by sending it to his address, David Potter, —0 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City, N. U. S. A."

Part of the address was blurred. Mr. Potter has not yet been found, and it is not known where or when the bottle was put into the sea.

INSULTED THE JUSTICE.

Tenant Said He Could Not Get Proper Treatment in the Fifth District Court and Was Fined $25.

There were over 250 applications for dispossess warrants yesterday in the Fifth Judicial District Court, at 154 Clinton Street. A few tenants had sickness in their families, and in such cases the landlords, when asked by the Court, were willing to give them time for another day or two.

One of the tenants, named Michael Levine, who occupied an entire house, asked for another week's time. Justice Goldfogle explained that the law did not allow him to grant further extension, as his term had expired on Saturday last.

Levine flared up at this, and exclaimed in a loud, defiant voice: "There is no justice to be got here! I can't get justice in this court."

Justice Goldfogle promptly imposed a fine of $25 on the man for contempt of court. Levine wilted, and his defiant tone changed to one of pleading. "I am too ignorant to understand that what I said was contempt of court," he said, and begged the Judge to be lenient.

"If you were really an ignorant person," replied Justice Goldfogle, "I might take that into consideration, but you are an intelligent man and perfectly familiar with the English language. You misconstrue liberty of speech into license."

Levine's sister pleaded for her brother, but the Judge was firm. Levine was unwilling to pay the fine, but when a Marshal came forward to take him to jail he pulled out a roll of bills and paid.

THE SCURVY SHIP DECISION.

Capt. Edward W. Reed Held on the Charge of Cruelty.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday announced that he would hold Capt. Edward W. Reed of the American clipper ship T. F. Oakes, who was charged with cruelty to his crew. On the recent voyage from Hongkong, China, to this city, occupying 259 days, several sailors died, and when the vessel was towed into this port the remaining members of the crew were helpless with scurvy.

Commissioner Shields heard the testimony of several of the sailors against Capt. Reed, and says that, in his opinion, the facts warrant the placing of the matter before the United States Grand Jury.

Jersey City's Political Muddle.

The Republican employes of the Jersey City Street and Water Board who were dismissed by the new board yesterday refused to surrender their places. They say they cannot be legally removed until the end of the month. They employed counsel, who advised them to surrender, but to report for duty daily until June 1, and then, if payment was refused, to bring suit for their pay. Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday discovered that in appointing Henry G. Lohmann to the Board of Education from the Ninth Ward he had made a mistake, Mr. Lohmann being a resident of the Eighth Ward. The appointment will be revoked and a representative of the Ninth Ward selected before the next meeting of the board.

BOY SOLDIER TO FIGHT TURKS

Joseph Scanlon, Aged 19, Ran Away to the War—Greek Consulate Said to Have Paid His Passage.

Leaving a trunkful of well-thumbed war books, a sword, a bugle, and a drum behind him, Joseph Scanlon, aged nineteen, left home last month and set forth to fight the Turks. He first went to the Greek Consulate and showed that he was a soldier by instinct, if not by service. He had been in Company K, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and was not only a good swordsman, but had also become a good marksman, both with the rifle and the revolver.

So, while many patriotic Greeks who want to go back to fight for their country are compelled to remain behind for lack of money to pay their passage, Joseph was provided with transportation at the Consulate, and his parents have been assured that he will be warmly received and well cared for upon his arrival at Athens.

The military spirit developed early in Joseph. While still a toddling youngster in Charlestown, S. C., he surrounded himself with toy soldiers, which he set up and knocked down and put through all manner of evolutions. He was only fourteen when he entered the militia here, and he entered into it with all the zeal of a boy.

About a year ago he endeavored to go to Cuba to join the insurgents. He made application in writing, and would in all probability have gone to fight the Spaniards but for his own indiscretion. He confided in a friend, and the friend informed Joseph's father, who promptly vetoed the whole project, and Joseph had to wait till another war broke out.

When the news of battles in Europe first came in, Joseph confided his plans to nobody. The steamer La Champagne sailed on Saturday, April 24. The day before, Joseph, who was living temporarily away from his father's home, at 304 West Fifty-third Street, called there and asked to see his two little sisters, Carrie, aged six, and Kittie, aged four. He gave them two tiny rings, and had a hard time getting away that day. He went to the door, then came back and talked a little longer. He repeated this again, and still again. When he had started for the sixth time, his parents laughed and said, "Now, surely, Joe, you are going this time." He did go, and that was the last they saw of him.

It was a hard blow to the father, who is a gripman on the Broadway cable road. Joseph is his only son. The Scanlons are expecting news by Monday next of the young soldier's whereabouts.

RECEIVED DEGREES OF M. D.

Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the New York University.

At the fifty-sixth annual commencement of the Medical Department of the New York University, held in Carnegie Hall last night, Chancellor MacCracken made an announcement about the combined University Bellevue Hospital School of Medicine, which, he said, would be open Oct. 2. The Faculty will be appointed next week or the week after. The new handbook will be published about June 1, and will contain full information about new buildings and new appliances for the reorganized school.

The hall was filled with relatives and friends of the young men who received degrees. The Mott medals were awarded as follows: Gold medal, C. F. S. Whitney; silver, Ralph J. Hess; bronze, Aaron Denenholz. The first money prize of $200 was won by John Howland; the second, $100, by E. N. Bowen; the third, $50, by Isaac Zarch. The honor men were named in the following order: John Howland, E. N. Bowen, Isaac Zarch, S. T. Quinn, and J. J. Moorenead. The prizes in the competitive examinations for hospital appointments were awarded to B. L. Wilson, J. J. Nutt, S. D. Dice, A. H. Mandell, Jr., P. B. Davenport, and T. E. Berry. Other hospital appointments were awarded to T. B. Barrington, Jr., L. V. Waldron, Frederick Rustin, John Howland, F. J. Tooker, A. S. Englehart, W. M. Stone, W. G. Schoonmaker, D. L. Morrison, Stewart Lewis, E. N. Bowen, M. L. Blank, L. Harris, W. M. Spitzer, H. H. Wilson, and William Menger.

With Chancellor MacCracken on the platform were Charles Inslee Pardee, Dean, and several professors of the university. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur addressed the graduates on the importance of aiming at lofty ideals and working hard.

Brooklyn's Gas Contract Signed.

It was announced yesterday that Mayor Wurster has signed the five-years' contract with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. The contract dates from Jan. 1 last, and is regarded by the Brooklyn city officials as more favorable in some respects than the terms this city gets by the new law. The Brooklyn contract provides for a diminishing scale for city lighting from $1 to 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

No Senator from Florida Yet.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 4.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted: Call, 37; Chipley, 30; Raney, —; Hocker, 3; scattering, 2; total vote, 82.

COULD SELL GRANT BRICKS.

Proposition Made that They Be Retailed and Money Obtained Used to Beautify the Tomb.

There were more relic hunters at the Mayor's office yesterday looking for souvenir bricks from the temporary tomb of Gen. Grant.

"I cannot give away any of the bricks now," was the almost invariable reply of the Mayor to the few who were able to see him about the matter at all.

It was an unusually busy day with the Mayor, and he had no time to talk about the bricks. His statement, that he believed it would be best to distribute the bricks among the Grand Army posts throughout the country has kept away hundreds of relic hunters from the City Hall.

Jesse R. Grant, son of the General, has received one of the bricks from the Mayor, and it is reported that ex-Judge Henry E. Howland has received one or two.

The determination as to how the bricks shall be distributed will be reached at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

It was suggested yesterday that it would be a very good plan in view of the great demand for the bricks, for the city to sell them, and thus secure money with which Grant's Tomb could be further embellished by the addition of a piece of statuary or some other suitable ornamentations.

The Mayor now has 1,000 bricks, and doubtless could secure as many more, and the city would have no trouble in disposing of them at fair prices.

In favor of this proposition it is argued that every one who desires to secure one of the bricks would then have a fair chance to do so, and that the Grand Army posts which have sent applications to the Mayor for them would not object to paying for them when it was known that the money so secured would be devoted to beautifying Grant's Tomb.

This suggestion will probably be discussed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

CASE TRANSFERRED BY DEATH.

Assistant District Attorney Mitchell Said It Had Been Taken to the Satanic Court.

During a lull in the regular proceedings in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday a lawyer arose and asked Judge McMahon if the case of Mamie Clarke, against whom there were two indictments, would be called for trial.

"It is on the calendar for to-day," said the Court. "The District Attorney knows whether it will be called."

"I wanted to know," continued the lawyer, "because I wish to offer proof of the defendant's death."

Assistant District Attorney Mitchell, who was within the bar, said: "You have presented your case in the wrong forum. His Satanic Majesty will pass on the matter, and from the defendant's record in this court I am quite sure she will require the most able counsel."

A CHANGE OF MOTIVE POWER.

Offer to the Metropolitan Traction Discussed by Aldermen.

When the Aldermen met yesterday Mr. Robinson (Rep.) offered a resolution granting permission to the Metropolitan Traction Company to change the motive power from horse to electricity on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines.

No one had applied for this permission. It is claimed that the Aldermen have no power in the matter, and that the resolution was introduced with the idea of giving the impression that the Aldermen were trying to secure work for unemployed labor.

President Jeroloman said the resolution was ridiculous, because the Supreme Court had issued a temporary injunction against the beginning of the work on Eighth Avenue. Alderman Goodman said that the whole matter was before the Railroad Committee in the form of a project to have the city purchase the roads.

Alderman Lantry inquired whether the board would be in contempt of court if it passed the resolution. No one answered.

The resolution was laid over for one week.

Father and Son Burned.

Louis Lipman, thirty-eight years, and his son Morris, fourteen years old, were removed from 10 Norfolk Street yesterday afternoon to Gouverneur Hospital, suffering with severe burns of the neck and hands. The burns were received during a fire, which was caused by the tipping over of a kerosene stove by Lipman's five children and the rescue of the children by the father and the son. The injuries are not thought to be serious.

Applied directly into the nostrils Ely's Cream Balm effects instant relief and will cure **Catarrh** and **Cold in Head.** 50c. Trial size 10c. Druggists or mail. ELY BROS., Warren St., New York.

COSTLY VIOLATION OF LAW.

Reporter Stewart Gets a $50 Judgment Against the Broadway Cable Line.

Judge Wauhope Lynn, sitting in the First District Civil Court, has rendered a decision in the case of John A. Stewart against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

On Feb. 25, Mr. Stewart, who is a newspaper reporter, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel and boarded a Broadway car for the purpose of going down town. The company, after 9 o'clock at night, runs some of its cars as far as Houston Street only, and passengers who are unfortunate enough to take a Houston Street car must get out in the middle of the street and wait until another car comes along. Stewart happened to take the Houston Street car and, when it arrived at the switch above the cable house, the conductor called out "All hands out and wait for the next car." Mr. Stewart got out, waited until the next car came along, and boarded it. The conductor of the car demanded another fare, which was refused. When Spring Street was reached the conductor called the transfer agent and three policemen. Mr. Stewart was ordered to leave the car and did so.

Section 39 of the general railroad law provides for a penalty of $50 for collecting more than one fare from a passenger. Stewart brought suit to recover the penalty. The case was argued before Judge Lynn by Charles and Alfred Steckler and William H. Olmstead for the plaintiff. The company was represented by its legal bureau and Henry A. Robinson. It was contended on the part of the company that Section 39 applied only to steam railroads. It was also argued that the collection of the second fare was an inadvertence, although Mr. Stewart swore that he did not pay it until he had to get off the car and board another.

After taking two weeks to consider the matter Judge Lynn decided yesterday that the company had violated the law by charging a second fare, and a judgment for the $50 penalty was given.

It is the first case of the kind that has been tried in this city, and the company tried hard to defeat the case on account of its far reaching importance. The general public did not know heretofore that it could get a penalty for the collection of a second fare.

VALUABLE FREIGHT AFLOAT.

Steamship American Carries Everything Imaginable, Including Mules.

The British steamship American, which was booked to sail yesterday, sails to-day instead for Cape Town and Natal. She is an enormous freight carrier, and her present cargo, covered by 3,000 bills of lading, takes up 12,000 tons of space measurement, is valued at $2,000,000, and comprises nearly everything in the category of commerce, from glass eyes to pianos. On the main deck aft there are also eighty-four mules and thirty-one jackasses.

The American has twin screws, and carries a crew of eighty-one men. She will carry 4,000 tons coal supply, and it is expected that she will reach her first port of call in twenty-seven days.

Bridge Traffic Congested.

Bridge traffic was badly congested yesterday morning in consequence of the management having temporarily retired the motor cars and revived the grip service. Trains ran yesterday under a headway of 1 minute and 45 seconds, instead of 67 seconds. The full complement of sixteen trains will not be running for two weeks.

WHEELER OFF TO COLORADO.

Mine Owner and Banker Has Gone West Owing to His Financial Troubles There.

It was the talk in Wall Street yesterday that Jerome B. Wheeler must have had some intimation that the highest court in Colorado would sustain the judgment of $750,000 obtained against him in litigation about the possession of the Aspen Mine, and which resulted, Monday, in the closing of two banks owned by him—one in Aspen and the other at Manitou, Col.

Until May 1 the offices of the Aspen Mining and Smelting Works were at 54 Wall Street. Mr. Wheeler, President, and, practically, owner of the company, was very well known in Wall Street, as a man who had rapidly acquired a fortune by investments in the far West, and that the methods by which he obtained it were a subject of litigation. He was a member of the Union League Club—lived there, in fact—and among the men in his set had the reputation of having a generous purse. It was known that he owned two banks in Colorado, but it was not suspected that a demand for $750,000, sustained by law, would close them both up.

Last week Mr. Wheeler moved from Wall Street to less pretentious offices, at 27 William Street. He was there yesterday morning, but in the afternoon it was said that he had gone to Colorado, to see what could be done to straighten out his affairs. News came by telegraph from Denver that he had telegraphed from this city to have both his banks placed in the hands of assignees and that his instructions had been complied with.

The Colorado litigation, which is said to have been the immediate cause of Mr. Wheeler's downfall, was begun by a man named Casserleigh, who lives in Kansas City, and who acted for the heirs of a miner. Mr. Wheeler had, it was reported, made at least $3,000,000 from the Aspen Mine when Casserleigh claimed a share of the mine and the profits that had been derived from it, on the ground that the mine had been obtained for $150, on fraudulent representations. Wheeler denied the claim, but Casserleigh won in the lower courts, and the highest court in the State has sustained the verdict in favor of the heirs whom he represented for $750,000.

In Colorado, as well as in this city, Mr. Wheeler was looked upon as a very rich man. He practically made the two towns in which he established banks—Aspen and Manitou. He owned one residence in the mountains, near Pike's Peak, that is said to have cost him $300,000.

David's Doubt of God.

The Rev. John McNeill, the Scotch evangelist, preached in Chickering Hall at noon yesterday. The main floor was fairly well filled with business men, while women occupied the galleries. Mr. McNeill took for his text David's lamentation that he should one day perish by the hand of Saul.

"David was in despair then," said the preacher. "God had promised to make him King, but he, nevertheless, thought Saul would kill him. He thought Saul was stronger than God. The very blasphemy of the thought ought to have pulled him to his feet. He could not pray with such a thought in his heart. We must pluck such black thoughts out of our own hearts. If the devil says to you that you can never be saved, just carry that to God. David came to the throne and Saul perished. But David's greatest danger lay in his own heart, when he took Uriah's wife. We must look at home for our deadliest enemies.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., SOLE AGTS. NEW YORK.

SENATE'S TARIFF BILL

Few of Its Original Features Left in the Dingley Measure by the Finance Committee.

RETROACTIVE CLAUSE AND HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY KILLED.

Hides Taken Off the Free List and a Higher Tax Placed on Beer—Provisions as to Bounty Paying Countries—Tea to be Admitted Free After 1900—The Bill Made Operative on July 1.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Tariff bill reported to the Senate to-day by the Finance Committee differs in many important respects from the bill which the House passed and sent to the Senate.

The time for the bill to take effect is made July 1, 1897, instead of May 1, as provided in the House, and the words in the first paragraph, "or withdrawn for consumption," are stricken out.

In striking out of the first section of the bill the words "withdrawn for consumption" the committee made provision for this in a new section, which follows:

"That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day."

SUGAR.

The sugar schedule is as follows:

Sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, and of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope above 87 and not above 88 degrees, seventy-nine hundredths of 1 cent per pound and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic test two-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and fractions of a degree in proportion. Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and sugar that has gone through a process of refining one and sixteen-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and in addition thereto on all the foregoing 35 per centum ad valorem.

Sugars, not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice and beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not more than 87 degrees, 75 per centum ad valorem. Molasses testing above 40 and not more than 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon; testing 56 degrees and not above 70 degrees, 8 cents per gallon. Machinery purchased abroad, imported and erected in any beet-sugar factory, and actually used in the production of sugar in the United States from beets produced therein within two years from the 1st day of July, 1897, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state or unmanufactured, 10 per cent. ad valorem; saccharine, $1 per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Sugar candy and all confectionery valued at 15 cents per pound or less, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

TEA.

A duty is levied on tea at the rate of 10 cents per pound until Jan. 1, 1900; after 1900 it is admitted free of duty.

HIDES.

The following is the provision in regard to hides, which are transferred from the free list: "Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, 1½ cents per pound, provided that upon all leather exported made from imported hides there shall be allowed a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid on such hides."

COAL.

Coal and Shale.—Coal—The word bituminous is stricken out and all coal made dutiable at 75 cents per ton, with a proviso added that the duty on coal and shale shall be 60 cents per ton and on coal slack or culm, 15 cents per ton, when imported from any country, colony, or dependency, that does not impose upon coal or coal slack or culm higher rates of duty than those named in this proviso.

BEER TAX.

Beer tax: The Senate has increased the internal revenue duty on beer by changing Section 3,339 of the Revised Statutes to read as follows:

Until Jan. 1, 1900, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a tax of $1.44 for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and after Jan. 1, 1900, there shall be paid a tax of $1 per barrel on every barrel of such beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, (the present rate is $1.)

The retroactive clause of the Dingley Tariff bill is stricken from the Senate bill.

RECIPROCITY.

The entire House provision relating to reciprocity has been stricken out, and the following section substituted:

That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by remanufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise, and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

The House provision in the Tariff bill keeping in force the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is stricken out, the effect being indirectly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as is imposed on sugar from other countries.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The provision in the House bill on distilled wines is stricken out and the following substituted:

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages, other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per cent. or less of absolute alcohol, 30 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol, 50 cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs per case of one dozen bottles, or jugs containing each not more than one quart, and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, $1.00 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs will be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: Provided, that any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth, imported, containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol, shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly; and, provided further, that there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs; and all such bottles or jugs shall, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, pay an additional duty of 3 cents for each bottle or jug. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

The duty on brandy is reduced from $2.50 to $2.25 per proof gallon, and the provision in the original House bill for the forfeiture of brandy or other liquors from countries denying admittance to these articles from the United States is stricken out. The duty on cordials, absinthe, arrack, &c., is also reduced from $2.50 to $2.25 per gallon. The provision in regard to alcohol in fruit juices is changed, making the duty 60 cents per gallon on the juices and $2.70 on the alcohol contained therein, instead of $2.50, as provided in the House bill.

Lead ore is increased from 1 cent, which is the House provision, to 1½ cents per pound.

LUMBER.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word timber the words "hewn, sided or squared, and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot, as in the House bill.

The rate of $2 per thousand on all sawed boards, &c., is retained, but when planed on one side the additional rate is made 35 instead of 5 cents per thousand feet, board measure; when planed, tongued and grooved, the additional rate is made 70 cents per thousand feet, board measure, instead of $1. If planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $1.05 per thousand instead of $1.50.

The House proviso for an additional duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem upon lumber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is changed so as to add the amount of the export duty instead of any fixed sum.

The duty on kindling wood in bundles is stricken out.

Shingles, House rate, 30 cents; Senate, 25 cents per 1,000.

Manufacturers of osier or willow, House rate, 50 cents; Senate, 40 cents, ad valorem.

Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, House rate, 2 cents; Senate, 1 cent per 1,000, and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Butchers' and packers' skewers, House, 40 cents per 1,000; Senate, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Placed on the free list are poplar and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stave bolts, and railroad ties.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

Many and important changes were made by the Senate Tariff Sub-Committee in the wool and woolen schedule as passed by the House. First-class wools were reduced from 11 cents per pound, as provided in the House bill, to 8 cents per pound, and second-class wools from 12 to 9 cents, whereas the duties on wools of the third class were raised. The dividing line in this latter class was placed at 10 cents value, wools under that value being made dutiable at the rate of 4 cents per pound instead of 32 per cent. ad valorem, as in the House bill. Wools valued at more than 10 cents per pound were placed at 7 cents per pound, instead of 50 per cent. ad valorem. The wool growers failed to secure all the changes which they desired in classification, but it is understood that the rates fixed on the wools themselves are satisfactory to them.

Skirted wools of the first class, as imported in 1890 and prior to that date, are required to pay 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed by this act on unwashed wools of Class 1. There is a reduction of noils from 30 to 20 cents per pound.

Paragraphs 362, 363, and 364 are all stricken out and substitutes provided for them, as follows:

362. Wool and hair which have never been advanced by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

363. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 35 cents per pound, three and one-half times the rate imposed on unwashed wool of the first class, and, in addition, upon all of the foregoing, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

364. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description not specially provided for, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty shall be three times the duty imposed on unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents, and not above 70 cents, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first class, and in addition, on all the foregoing, 50 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, four times the duty on unwashed skirted wool of the first class, and 55 per cent. ad valorem.

BLANKETS.

The blanket paragraph is changed as follows:

Blankets and plain flannels are increased from 30 to 40 cents per pound, and it is also provided that the duty on this article shall be the same as that imposed upon one and one-half pounds of unwashed wools. An additional duty is allowed of 30 per cent. ad valorem instead of the House rate. On these articles, valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty is made equal to two and a half times that on one pound of unwashed wool, instead of three times that, as provided in the House bill, and an ad valorem of 35 per cent. is added, instead of the House rate.

On blankets valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the rate is made three times of unwashed wool, and an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. is added.

DRESS GOODS.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, &c., valued at 15 cents per yard and less, are rated at 5½ cents per yard, instead of 7 cents, as in the House bill, while articles of this class valued at more than 15 cents are reduced from 8 to 6½ cents per yard, and 50 per cent. ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent., as the House bill added on all of them. The above applies to goods the warp of which consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material. On women's and children's dress goods, &c., which are composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for, the duty is reduced from 11 to 9 cents per yard, with an ad valorem of 50 per cent. added. The rate on webbings, gorings, suspenders, &c., is reduced from 60 to 40 cents per pound, though the ad valorem addition of 60 per cent. is not changed.

CARPETS.

There are several changes in carpets. Oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, as well as carpets woven in whole for rooms, are removed from the paragraph relating to Aubusson and Axminster carpets, and are incorporated in a new paragraph, which provides for a duty on them of 20 cents per square foot, and 10 per cent. ad valorem when they are valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than $1, 40 cents per square foot, and 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $1 and not more than $2, 57 cents per square foot and 25 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $2 per square foot, 65 per cent. ad valorem. Treble Ingrain and all chained Venetian carpets are increased from 19 cents per yard to 25 cents, and wool Dutch two-ply Ingrain from 14 to 20 cents per yard. A paragraph is added specifically providing "that all articles, fabrics, and manufactures however described, of which wool is a component material, shall be classified and pay the duties imposed by the several paragraphs of this schedule."

TOBACCO AND CIGAR TAX.

An important change was made in tobacco taxes under the internal revenue laws.

Section 3,368, Revised Statutes, relating to internal revenue taxes on tobacco, was changed to read as follows:

"Upon tobacco and snuff manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be levied and collected the following taxes: On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of 8 cents per pound. And snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as snuff.

"On all chewing and smoking tobacco, finecut, cavendish, plug, or twist, cut or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all finecut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of 8 cents per pound."

Section 3,394 of the Revised Statutes is amended so as to read as follows:

"Upon cigars, which shall be manufactured or sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $3 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $1 per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $3 per 1,000.

IMPORTED TOBACCO.

The House provisions for duties on imported tobacco have been stricken out, and the following duties inserted on imported tobacco:

Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 5 per cent. (in weight) of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, $1.50 per pound; if stemmed, $2.25 per pound; filler tobacco, not specially provided for in this act, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

A paragraph is inserted defining tobacco termed as follows: "The term wrapper tobacco as used in this act means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco at least one bale, box, or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale box.

Other changes in the tobacco schedule are as follows:

"All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound." (House rate 65.) Snuff and snuff flour and manufactures of snuff, House rate, 65, Senate, 40 cents per pound.

Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, House, $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; Senate, $4 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

A proviso is added that cigarettes of all kinds weighing less than four pounds per thousand shall pay a duty of $8 per pound.

METALS.

In the metal schedule the first change of importance is made in paragraph 121, relating to coils or rods of less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, which is made to include hammered as well as rolled iron and on which the duty is reduced from the House rate of eight-tenths to seven-tenths of one cent per pound.

There is also a reduction on slabs, blooms, loops, &c., from five-tenths to four-tenths of a cent per pound. Beams, girders, &c., are reduced from six-tenths to five-tenths of a cent. Boiler plate, iron or steel, is reduced from 30 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem; anchors of iron or steel, from one and a half cents to one cent and two tenths cents. Forgings, not especially provided for, are made dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the House rate gave the same ad valorem with an additional cent and a half per pound. There are also reductions in the hook, bands, and scroll paragraph as follows:

Valued at 6 cents per pound or less, from six-tenths to five-tenths of a cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge from seven-tenths to six-tenths per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, from nine-tenths to eight-tenths. Railway bars, T rails, &c., are reduced from seven-twelfths to five-tenths of a cent per pound, and railway fish plates, from one-half to four-tenths of a cent per pound. There is a reduction in the paragraph relating to galvanized iron and steel sheets, and galvanized hoop iron, &c., from one-fourth of a cent per pound to two-tenths of a cent; on sheets of iron or steel, polished, planed, &c., from 2 cents per pound to 1⅗, with a provision reducing the duty on plates, wheels, &c., which have been pickled or cleaned by acid, from one-quarter to two-tenths of a cent per pound.

TIN PLATES.

There is a reduction on tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin from 1½ cents to 1 4-10 cents per pound. The provision is stricken out relieving this paragraph from the benefits of the drawback.

Mill shafting, connecting rods, and piston rods are added to Paragraph 131, and are made dutiable at three-tenths of a cent per pound. In the same paragraph steel ingots, cogged ingots, &c., valued at 1 cent a pound and less, are made dutiable at three-tenths of a cent per pound, instead of seven-twentieths, as in the House bill; valued above 1 cent, at four-tenths, instead of five-tenths; valued at 1¼ cents, at six-tenths, instead of seven-tenths; valued above 1 8-10, at seven-tenths, instead of eight-tenths; valued above 2 2-10, nine-tenths of a cent per pound, instead of 1 1-10 cents; valued above 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 cents, instead of 1 4-10; valued above 4 cents, 1 3-10 cents per pound, instead of 1 4-10; valued above 2 cents, 2 cents per pound, instead of 2 5-10; valued above 10 cents, 2 4-10 cents per pound, instead of 3 cents; valued above 13 cents, 2 8-10 cents per pound, instead of 3 5-10; valued above 16 cents per pound, 4 7-10 cents, instead of 6 cents.

ROUND IRON OR STEEL WIRE.

The provision of the House bill making all iron or steel wire rods, which have been tempered or treated, dutiable as wire, is stricken out. The entire paragraph relating to round iron or steel wire is canceled and new language substituted. According to the new classification round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge, is made dutiable at 1¼ cents per pound, while smaller wire not below No. 16 wire gauge, is placed at 1½ cents per pound, and still smaller at 2 cents per pound.

A new paragraph is added in regard to iron or steel or other wire not specially provided for, such as is commonly known as hat, bonnet, corset, piano, and watch wire, including corset steels, which are made dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem, whether covered or uncovered. Wire cloth and wire netting made in measures is rated at 45 per cent. An additional duty of two-tenths of 1 cent a pound is made on wire coated with zinc or tin or any other metal.

Paragraph 137, in regard to iron or steel bars, cold rolled, &c., is stricken out entirely.

Axles, axle bars, and forgings for axles are reduced from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound where the value is not more than 6 cents per pound; castings of malleable iron not specially provided for, from 1¼ cents to nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound; chains, not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from 1¼ cents to 1 cent per pound; chains, less than three-fourths of an inch, from 1½ to 1¼ cents per pound; chains, less than three-eighths of an inch, increased from 2 cents to 2½ cents. All iron or steel tubes not specially provided for are made dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

CUTLERY.

The cutlery paragraph is entirely stricken out, and a substitute added, as follows: Penknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, erasers, manicure knives, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen, 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per dozen, 1 cent per piece and 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents, 5 cents per piece and 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents, 5 cents per piece and 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen, 10 cents per piece and 40 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $3 per dozen, 20 cents per piece and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Razor blades and razors valued at not more than $1.50 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $1.50 per dozen, $1.75 and 20 per cent. ad valorem. Scissors and shears valued at more than 50 cents per dozen, 15 cents per dozen and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents per dozen, 30 cents per dozen and 15 per cent. ad valorem; valued at more than $1.75 per dozen, 75 cents per dozen and 25 per cent. ad valorem. The classification in regard to files, rasps, &c., is somewhat changed, and these articles when two and a half inches in length and under are made dutiable at 50 cents per dozen; if exceeding that length and not exceeding four and a half inches in length, 50 cents per dozen; over four and a half inches, 75 cents per dozen; over seven inches, $1 per dozen, instead of $1.00, as in the House bill. There is also a change in the classification of double-barreled shotguns, the lowest figure of value named being $10, instead of $6, as in the House bill. The duty is changed from specific to ad valorem, and made 50 per cent. on goods of this class. Shotguns valued at more than $10 are made dutiable at $6 each.

Paragraph 158, in regard to wire nails, is changed so as to make it applicable to nails not less than one inch in length and no lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, and to this classification the House rate of one-half of a cent per pound is made applicable. All wire nails of smaller size are rated at one cent per pound. Knitting or sewing machine needles are reduced from 30 to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Hand and back saws are reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. ad valorem. There is a change in the classification in regard to wood screws, made of iron or steel, which makes the rate on all wood screws of more than two inches in length four cents per pound instead of the rates fixed by the House bill, which range all the way from three cents to ten cents per pound. The rate on wood screws between one and two inches in length is reduced from seven to six cents per pound; less than an inch and not more than a half inch in length, from ten to eight and one-half cents per pound; less than one-half an inch in length reduced from fourteen to twelve cents per pound.

Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers are all made dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem instead of the compound rates fixed by the House.

The House paragraph providing for a duty on foreign-built yachts is stricken out.

RAILWAY WHEELS.

Paragraph 168, in relation to wheels, is made to apply entirely to wheels for railway purposes, and one rate of one and one-fourth cents per pound is fixed, whereas the House bill carried a rate of one and a fourth cents and also a rate of one and three-fourths cents, the division turning upon the progress made in the manufacture of the article.

ALUMINIUM.

Aluminium in crude form, five cents per pound instead of ten; in plates, sheets, &c., ten cents instead of fifteen, the House rate.

The paragraph in regard to articles manufactured of aluminium is stricken out. Manufactured Argentine or German silver, 25 per cent. ad valorem, instead of one cent per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The paragraph in regard to brass in bars, old brass, &c., fit only for manufacture, is stricken out. Dutch metal or aluminium in leaf, five cents per package instead of four; gold leaf, $1.75 per package instead of $2.

Paragraph 178, in regard to tinsel wire, &c., is rewritten and made to provide that tinsel wire or lahn made of gold, silver, or other metals, shall be dutiable at five cents per pound; bullion and metal threads, five cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; laces, embroideries, &c., made of tinsel wire, 60 per cent. ad valorem. The duty of one cent per pound as fixed by the House on lead ore was increased to one and a half cents, and a provision added that the value should be estimated at the port of entry "whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise." There was no change on the rate fixed by the House on pig lead, lead dross, &c.

An ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. was fixed on mica, instead of the sliding scale provided in the House bill. A substitute is provided for Paragraph 186, in regard to pins, which reads as follows:

"Pins with solid heads without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins, composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated and not commonly known as jewelry, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Quicksilver is reduced from 10 to 5 cents per pound, and the provision for a duty on the flasks and other vessels in which quicksilver may be imported is stricken out. There is a new paragraph in relation to watches, &c., which provides an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on watches, clocks, and chronometers, and of 10 per cent. on the jewels used in the manufacture of watches and clocks.

Zinc in blocks or pigs is reduced from 1¾ cents per pound to 1 cent; in sheets, from 2½ to 1¾ cents per pound. Worn-out zinc from 1¼ cents to 1 cent per pound.

SILKS.

In the silk schedule, Paragraph 384, relating to goods in the piece, is stricken out and an entirely new paragraph written in its place, providing as follows: Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for, weighing not less than one and a third ounces per square yard, and not more than eight ounces per square yard, and containing not more than 20 per cent. in weight of silk, if in the gum, 50 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 60 cents per pound; containing not more than 30 per cent. of silk in the gum, 65 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 80 cents per pound; containing not more than 45 per cent. of silk in the gum, 90 cents per pound; dyed in the gum, $1.10 per pound; if dyed in the thread, or yarn, and containing not more than 30 per cent. in weight, if black, 75 cents per pound, and if other than black, 90 cents per pound; containing not more than 45 per cent. of silk, if black, $1.10 per pound, and if other than black, $1.30 per pound; containing more than 45 per cent. of silk or composed wholly of silk, if dyed, $1.50 per pound, and if other than black, $2 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, $3 per pound; if in the gum, $2.50 per pound; if boiled off or dyed in the piece or print or $3 per pound; if weighing less than one and one-third ounces, and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, or if dyed in the thread or yarn, $2.50 per pound; if weighing less than one and one-third ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if boiled off or if dyed in printed in the piece, $4 per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, $5 per pound; but in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Braids and fringes, made of silk, are transferred from Paragraph 386 to Paragraph 387, which has the effect of increasing the duty on them from 50 per cent. ad valorem to 60 per cent. ad valorem. Silk laces, edgings, insertings, vellings, ruffings, ribbons, trimmings, &c., are made dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem, in place of the compound duty of 40 per cent. and 3 cents per ounce, as provided in the House bill.

Jacquard figured goods, of which silk is the material of chief value, are made dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE

There are very radical changes in the schedule of earths, earthenware, and glassware, some of the most important changes being transfers from ad valorem to specific or mixed rates.

The paragraph of the House bill which covers china, porcelain, earthen, stone, crockery ware, &c., and puts the decorated at 60 per cent. ad valorem and plain at 55 per cent., is stricken out and the following substituted:

"Earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, including plaques, ornaments, toy tea sets and other toys, clock cases, charms, vases, statuettes, and other articles not ornamented or decorated in any manner, three-quarters of 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; if printed in one color only and not gilded, 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; if tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed and gilded, printed and filled, or transferred or decorated by any mechanical process, 1¾ cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; if hand painted, printed in gold, or otherwise ornamented or decorated in any manner and not herein specially provided for, 50 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that none of the articles enumerated in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 45 per cent. ad valorem; and provided, further, that the dutiable weight of the articles provided for in this paragraph shall be their gross weight in packed condition as imported, including the weight of crates, casks, boxes, or other coverings and packing material."

The paragraph of the House bill rating all other china, &c., ornamented, at 60 per cent. ad valorem, and not ornamented at 55 per cent., is also stricken out and replaced by the following:

"China, porcelain, parian, and bisque ware, and manufactures of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, including plaques, toy tea sets, other toys, clock cases, charms, vases, statuettes, and other articles not ornamented or decorated in any manner, 1½ cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; if printed in one color only and not gilded, 2¼ cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem; if tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed and gilded, printed and filled, or transferred or decorated by any mechanical process, 2¾ cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem; if hand painted, printed in gold, raised gold or otherwise, or decorated in any manner not herein otherwise specially provided for, 55 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that none of the articles enumerated in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent. ad valorem; and provided further, that the dutiable weight of the articles provided for in this paragraph shall be their gross weight in packed condition as imported, including the weight of crates, casks, boxes, or other coverings and packing material."

Gray earthenware and salt-glazed stoneware are added to the kinds of undecorated earthenware dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem, and the item "Rockingham earthenware, 40 per cent. ad valorem," of the House bill is stricken out.

Articles and wares of carbon are added to those dutiable, not decorated, at 35 per cent. ad valorem, and decorated at 45 per cent., and the item making carbons for electric lighting and filter dutiable at 50 per cent. and porous carbons for electric batteries at 20 per cent. is stricken out. Lava tips for burners are changed from 10 cents to 8 cents per gross and 15 per cent.

FIRE BRICK AND TILES.

Fire brick, glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, is raised from 30 to 45 per cent. ad valorem, and other brick glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated, from 30 to 45 per cent.

For the paragraph of the House bill rating tiles valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot at 8 cents and exceeding 40 cents at 10 cents and 25 per cent. is substituted the following:

"Tiles, not enameled, embossed, glazed, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, 25 per cent. ad valorem; if enameled, embossed, glazed, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, including flint, spar, and encaustic tiles, 45 per cent. ad valorem."

Ground rock is added to the substances dutiable at $1.50 per ton, and all plasters are included; "paper hangings for paper-makers' use is put at 25 per cent. ad valorem instead of $1.50 per ton, and artificial sulphate of lime is stricken from the $1.50 class. Pumicestone, wholly or partly manufactured, is changed from one-half of 1 cent per pound to 15 per cent. ad valorem, and unmanufactured from 20 to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The item of bauxite, crude, $1 per ton, is stricken out.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The paragraphs of the House bill covering glass, bottles and other articles are stricken out, and for them are substituted the following:

"Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint, lime, or lead glass bottles, vials, jars, covered or uncovered demijohns and carboys, any of the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part on the value thereof, shall pay duty as follows: If holding more than one pint, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound; if holding not more than one pint and not less than one-fourth of a pint, 1¼ cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, 45 cents per gross: Provided, that none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent. ad valorem.

"Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels, or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground, (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers,) and porcelain and opal glassware; all the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, 60 per cent. ad valorem."

The rates of the House bill on bottles were: Holding not more than one quart and not less than 1½ pints, 1¼ cents per pound; between 1½ and ¼ pint, 2 cents; less than ¼ pint, 50 cents per gross; others not specially provided for, 1 cent per pound. The paragraph of the Senate bill quoted, covering ornamented bottles and other articles, retains the House rate, and merely condenses the verbiage of the bill.

The rates of the House bill on plate and window glass are generally reduced, as the following comparison shows:

Unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, House bill, 1⅝ cents per pound; Senate bill, 1¼ cents; not exceeding 16 by 24, House, 1⅞ cents; Senate, 1⅝ cents; not exceeding 24 by 30, House, 2⅜ cents; Senate, 2 cents; not exceeding 24 by 36, House, 2⅞ cents; Senate, 2⅜ cents, and for the House rates, ranging from 3⅜ cents to 4⅜ cents on larger sizes, is substituted a rate of 2¾ cents. On cylinder and crown glass, polished, the rate on sizes above 24 by 30 inches and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches, is reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents per square foot, and larger sizes are reduced from 40 to 20 cents.

On fluted, rolled, ribbed, or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting, the House rates of three-fourths of 1 cent per square foot on glass not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square and 1 cent on not exceeding 16 by 24 inches are stricken out, and a rate of three-fourths of 1 cent on all not exceeding 16 by 24 inches substituted; glass not exceeding 24 by 30 inches is reduced from 1½ cents to 1¼ cents; on all sizes above that the rate is reduced from 2 cents to 1¾ cents. Ribbed glass is added to the classes of this paragraph in the House bill.

Cast polished plate glass above 16 by 24 inches and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches is reduced from 12 cents to 10 cents per square foot. Plate, cylinder, and crown glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, are made dutiable at 9 cents; the same, exceeding 144 square inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 11 cents; sizes above 24 by 60 inches, 38 cents, instead of 40 cents.

The classification of spectacles, eye glasses, goggles, and their frames is changed, as follows: Senate, valued at not over 40 cents per dozen, 20 cents and 15 per cent. ad valorem; at over 40 cents and not over $1.50, 40 cents and 20 per cent. House rates, valued not over 75 cents, 25 cents and 20 per cent.; at over 75 cents and not over $1.50, 45 cents and 20 per cent. Parts and mountings of the above are changed from 50 per cent. to the same rates as the finished articles.

MARBLE AND STONE.

The House schedule on marble or onyx, which was 65 cents per cubic foot on the rough and $1.10 on the sawed or dressed is replaced by the following:

Marble or onyx, in block, rough or squared only, 65 cents per cubic foot; sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, $1.10 cents per cubic foot; slabs or paving tiles of same, containing not less than four superficial inches, if not more than one inch in thickness, 12 cents per superficial foot; more than one and not more than one and a half inches thick, 15 cents; more than one and a half and not more than two inches, 18 cents; rubbed in whole or in part, 3 cents per foot additional; mosaic cubes of same, not larger than two cubic inches, if loose, 1 cent per pound and 20 cents ad valorem attached to paper or other material, 20 cents per superficial foot and 35 per cent.

Manufactures of coral and spar are added to those dutiable at 50 per cent. and clock cases are stricken from the class. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble or onyx, unmanufactured and undressed, is raised from 10 to 14 cents per cubic foot, and hewn dressed or polished from 40 to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

LEATHER.

The addition of hides to the dutiable list made necessary various changes in the bill concerning leather and articles made therefrom. A substitute paragraph was prepared in regard to the belting leather, the provisions of which are as follows:

Hand or belting leather and sole leather, 20 per cent. ad valorem; calf skins, tanned, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, &c., chamois skins and other skins not especially enumerated, 20 per cent. ad valorem; bookbinders' calf skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, 20 per cent. ad valorem; skins from Morocco, tanned, but unfinished, 10 per cent. ad valorem; pianoforte leather, 20 per cent. ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 25 per cent. ad valorem, provided that leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps shall be classified as manufactures of leather and pay a duty accordingly.

There was only one change made in the House provision in regard to glove duties. The House paragraph providing for cumulative duties was stricken out and a substitute written as follows:

In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on leather gloves, when lined, $1 per dozen pairs. On all leather gloves imported, without fasteners of any kind, there shall be a reduction of 25 cents per dozen.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The rate on cattle importations is changed so as to provide for a duty of $4 per head on cattle not valued at more than $10, and $6 per head where the value is greater. The House bill made a uniform rate of $6.

The rates on rice were gradually reduced, putting cleaned rice at 1½ cents per pound instead of 2 cents; uncleaned rice at 8-10 of a cent instead of 1¼ cents; rice flour, ¼ cent instead of ½ cent a pound.

Beans are reduced from 50 to 40 cents per bushel; hay from $4 per ton to $3.50 per ton; hops from 15 to 12 cents per pound; dried peas changed from 1 cent per pound to 20 cents per bushel. Evergreen seedlings are added to the paragra

$7, House, $1.25 and 40 per cent.; Senate, $1.75 and 35 per cent. The House rate on all valued at more than $7 was $1.75 and 40 per cent. The Senate rates are: Valued at $7 to $15, $2.25 and 35 per cent.; above $15, 50 per cent. Shoe and corset lacings are increased from 20 to 25 per cent. per pound and 15 per cent.

The rate of 40 per cent. on cotton damask is qualified to apply to cotton table damask only.

The rate on manufactures of cotton, not especially provided for is raised from 40 to 45 per cent. ad valorem.

CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

The duties of the House bill on acetic or pyroligeneous acid, 3 cents per pound, are changed to ¾ cent, on that not exceeding 1.047 specific gravity, and 2 cents when exceeding that specific gravity; boracic acid, changed from 3 to 5 cents per pound on all kinds, citric from 8 to 7, tartaric from 7 to 6. Lactic acid, dutiable at 4 cents in the House bill and salicylic and gallic at 10, are changed to 25 per cent. Argols, crude tartar or wine less dutiable at 1, 1½, and 4 cents a pound in the House bill, and made a prominent feature of the reciprocity scheme, are shifted to the free list. Chicle, the chief constituent of chewing gum, which was another element of the reciprocity scheme is reduced from 10 to 6 cents.

Tartarate of soda and Rochelle salts are changed from 4 to 3 cents; cream of tartar 6 to 5 cents; blue vitriol, 1 to ¼ cent; camphor, 4 to 6 cents; chloroform, 20 to 15 cents; licorice, 5 to 4½ cents.

The House paragraph rating borax at 2 cents and refined at 3 cents is replaced by one making borax dutiable at 5 cents; borates containing more than 36 per cent. of anhydrous boracic acid, 4 cents, and not more than 36 per cent., 3 cents. Coal tars, not specially provided for, are changed from 35 to 25 per cent., and their products from 25 to 15 per cent. Finished or partly finished collodion (celluloid) is changed from 75 cents and 30 per cent. to 60 cents and 25 per cent. Extracts of quebracho are made dutiable at ½ cent per pound, and extracts of sumac and other woods than dye woods, not specially provided for, at ⅝ cent. Gelatine, glue, isinglass, and fish bladders, valued not above 7 cents, are dutiable at 2½ cents; 7 to 35 cents, at 35 per cent.; above 35 cents, 15 cents and 20 per cent. Extracts of licorice are changed from 5 to 4½ cents; alizarin assistant, sulphocinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, in which there is 50 per cent. of castor oil, from 20 to 15 cents per gallon; cottonseed oil, from 7 to 4 cents; flax and linseed oil, from 32 to 20 cents; poppy seed oil, from 10 to 20 cents; fusel oil, from ½ to ¼ cent; olive oil, from 50 to 35 cents, peppermint oil, from 65 to 50 cents; opium, prepared for smoking, from $6 to $8 per pound.

Under paints, blues are reduced from 8 to 6 cents, red lead, from 3 to 2¾ cents; varnishes, from $1.50 per gallon to $1.22; vermillion, containing quicksilver, from 12 to 10 cents per pound, not containing quicksilver, but lead, from 6 to 5 cents per pound; white lead and white paints, from 3 to 2¾ cents; white acetate of lead, from 4 to 2¾ cents; brown, gray, or yellow, from 3 to 1¾; litharge, from 2¾ to 2½ cents; phosphorus, from 20 to 10 cents. Crystal carbonate of soda is changed from ⅛ to 3-10 cent per pound; chlorate of soda, from 3 to 2 cents; caustic soda, from ⅛ to ⅝ cent; sal soda or crystals, from ¼ to 2-10 cent; soda ash, from ¼ to ⅜ cent; silicate of soda, from ⅜ to ⅛ cent; sumac, from 4-10 to 3-10 cent; vanillin from 70 cents per ounce to 50 per cent. ad valorem, and sea moss, not provided for in the House bill, at 10 per cent.

SUNDRIES.

In the schedule devoted to sundries, the rate on fabrics, nets, or nettings, laces and embroideries, &c., composed wholly or in part of beads, is made 60 per cent. ad valorem. The House rate was 50 per cent., but the classification was different, and not so specific as that in the Senate bill.

There is a new paragraph in regard to buttons, at the following rates: Agate, metal trouser and nickel bar buttons, one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross; bone, one-fourth of 1 cent per line per gross; pearl or shell, 1½ cents per line per gross; horn, vegetable ivory, glass, and metal not specially provided for, three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross, and on all these, in addition, 15 per cent.; shoe buttons, made of paper, bored, &c., not specially provided for, valued at not exceeding 3 cents per gross, 1 cent per gross; buttons not specially provided for, and all collar or cuff buttons and studs, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The rate on fire-crackers is reduced from 8 to 6 cents per pound; gunpowder, 5 to 4 cents per pound when valued at 20 cents per pound or less, and of greater value, 8 to 6 cents per pound. The provision in the House bill for a duty of 12 cents per pound on smokeless powder is stricken out. For the House specific duty on matches a 20 per cent. duty is substituted.

The 10 per cent. duty on percussion caps in the House bill is stricken out, as is the entire provision, for 45 per cent. ad valorem on safety fuse.

The House paragraph in regard to indurated fibre ware which contained a compound duty, is changed so as to strike out all the specific duties. It retains the ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. and includes manufactures of wood or other pulp.

In jewelry and precious stones, the ad valorem rate on all articles of this character not specifically provided for is increased from 50 to 60 per cent. ad valorem. The House ad valorem of 15 per cent. on diamond and other precious stones which have been split or cut is reduced to 10 per cent; and on the rate on imitation diamonds and other precious stones from 20 to 10 per cent.

Musical instruments and parts thereof is increased from 35 per cent. to 45 per cent.

Lead pencils reduced from 50 to 40 per cent. per gross and 30 to 20 per cent. ad valorem; slate pencils covered with wood from 4 cents per hundred to 35 per cent. ad valorem; all other slate pencils, 3 cents per hundred.

There is a new paragraph in place of the House provision in regard to smokers' articles as follows: Common tobacco pipes made of clay, valued at not more than 40 cents per gross, 15 cents per gross; tobacco pipes and bowls of clay, of value 50 cents per gross, 25 per cent. ad valorem; other pipes and bowls of clay, and all articles not specially provided for, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper, 60 per cent. ad valorem.

A duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on plows, harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins.

A uniform duty of 50 per cent. is imposed on umbrellas, parasols, &c., covered with material other than paper. The duty on sticks for umbrellas, &c., including walking canes, is reduced from 45 to 40 per cent.

FREE LIST.

The following additions are made to the House free list:

Benzoic, carbolic, oxalic, salicylic, and valerianic acids.

All fast black coal tar dyes, argols, or crude tartars, and lees crystals.

Crude bauxite.

Manilla rope measuring 600 feet to the pound; bottling cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes.

Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, and charts, printed more than twenty years before the date of importation.

Lithographic charts and scientific books devoted to original scientific research and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.

Books printed exclusively in foreign languages or for the blind.

Books, maps, &c., especially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of any college, school, or public library, and not for sale.

Brass or Dutch metal, bromine, crude liquid camphor, charcoal, unground chicory root, copper, not manufactured and not specially provided for.

Farina.

Fashion plates.

Fish, except salmon caught in the great lakes or other fresh waters, by or for citizens of the United States.

Berries, fruits in brine, tropical fruit plants for propagation, white glass enamel for watch dials, hones, and whet stones, lemons, lime and orange juices.

Loadstones, orange and lemon peels, not preserved.

Paintings, original drawings and sketches, engravings, and statuary not otherwise provided for.

Paraffin.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus for schools, libraries, and societies.

Professional books, implements, and instruments, and tools of trade or occupation in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States.

Regalia and gems, statues, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society, school, or library.

Salop, sauerkraut, beet, canary, cauliflower, coriander, mangel-wurzel, radishes, spinach seeds, and bulbs, not edible.

Skins of all kinds, raw, not specifically provided for.

Tapioca, poplar, and other pulp woods.

Heading bolts, stave bolts, railroad ties.

STRICKEN FROM FREE LIST.

Articles stricken from the free list include casks, kegs, barrels, &c., exported from and reimported into this country.

There is a new paragraph in regard to coal tar, which continues in the free list and which reads as follows: "Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as creosote oil, benzol, naphtnaline, xylol, phenol, and cresol."

Fish roe preserved for food purposes is excluded from the list, as are hides, angora goat skins and asses' skins, also mineral salts from mineral waters.

The paragraph in the free list relating to oils is rewritten and somewhat enlarged.

The paragraph in regard to wearing apparel is also new. It strikes out the House provision limiting the exemption to citizens of the United States to $100 in value and also the House provision to the effect that the exemption shall not apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once a year.

There are also new specifications in regard to the importation of works of art for exhibition purposes. These articles are to be admitted free, subject to the regulations of the trade.

THE TARIFF BILL REPORTED.

Chairman Aldrich Surprises Congress and the Public by Presenting Measure in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Tariff bill was reported to the Senate to-day, to the surprise of Senators and the public. When the Senate Finance Committee met to-day the idea prevailed that the bill would be held in committee for two days. All the members of the committee were present.

The Democrats examined the bill for nearly an hour, making running comments upon it. They announced that they were against the bill as a whole. They soon understood that Senator Jones of Nevada was going to vote with the Republicans, and realized that there was no possibility of changing the bill. They had no desire to make any factious opposition, and when a motion was made by the Republicans to report the bill at once, the vote was taken promptly.

All the Republicans, with Senator Jones of Nevada, voted for the motion, and all the Democrats voted against it, the vote standing 6 to 5.

Soon after the session of the Senate opened, Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Tariff bill in hand, arose and stated that he had been instructed by the Finance Committee to submit the bill to the Senate.

"I give notice," added Mr. Aldrich, "that the bill will be called up on Tuesday, the 18th inst."

Mr. White of California desired to have it understood that the bill was reported by the Republican majority of the Finance Committee, the Democratic members not concurring.

Mr. Aldrich assented to this. He stated also, that printed statements would be ready in a few days showing comparisons between the House and Senate bill.

An order was made that 5,000 copies of the bill be printed. The bill then went to the calendar.

Republican members of the Finance Committee say there is no statement to be made now as to the effect of the bill, the amount of revenue to be raised by it, or the reduction. When the bill is taken up in the Senate Mr. Aldrich will make such a statement in the opening speech.

"It will raise revenue enough," was the comment of Senator Allison, assented to by Senator Aldrich. They estimated, however, that the increased revenue to be raised from beer would be $13,000,000 and from tea $10,000,000.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, the Democratic tariff leader, said that he expected there would be about six weeks' debate on the bill.

The comments on the bill are, of course, partisan. Some features are very much disliked by even Republicans, but upon the whole the Republicans commend and the Democrats condemn it, though members of the committee say that the sub-committee has in many particulars improved upon the Dingley bill.

The new bill is radically different from the Dingley bill, practically amounting almost to another measure. Many important schedules were rewritten entirely.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee of the House was asked to-night for his opinion concerning the amendments to the tariff bill. Mr. Dingley said that he had not been able to read the amendments carefully, and did not care to make any criticism of the policy of the Senate Committee.

The effect of the action of the Finance Committee of the Senate in striking out the House provision in reference to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty has been the subject of some comment. One of the members of the committee says that it is the intention of the committee to deal with the matter hereafter. The effect of the bill as it stands, he said, no doubt would be to impose a duty on Hawaiian sugar. Some amendment to regulate this will be prepared, but just what form it will take has not been determined.

JAPANESE COMMISSION COMING.

To Try to Influence a Reduction in the Duties on Silk.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—United States Consul General McIvor, at Kanagawa, reports to the State Department that according to current reports the Japanese Government is about to send a commission to Washington for the purpose of influencing a reduction of the increased import duties which (according to the American papers) it is proposed to levy on silk. For this reason he regards it as important for the department to know that the Imperial Diet has passed an act allowing a bonus to all Japanese exporters of raw silk.

At present the silk market is "panicky," he says, over the fear that a disease of the silk worm, which has already affected the amount and quality of the raw silk output, may assume the form of a national misfortune.

CHOSEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

Among the Lucky Ones Is Webster Davis of Missouri for Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Assistant Secretary of the Interior—WEBSTER DAVIS of Missouri.

Army Promotion—Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HENRY FORWOOD, Deputy Surgeon General, to be Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General.

Major CHARLES SMART, Surgeon, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Surgeon General. Capt. AARON H. APPEL, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon. Lieut. Col. M. P. MILLER, First Artillery, to be Colonel. Major J. B. RAWLES, Fourth Artillery, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. L. SMITH, Third Artillery, to be Major. First Lieut. CHARLES W. HOBBS, Third Artillery, to be Captain. Second Lieut. D. SKERRET, Fifth Artillery, to be First Lieutenant. Lieut. Col. J. KLINE, Ninth Infantry, to be Colonel. Major E. P. EWERS, Ninth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. E. C. GILBREATH, Eleventh Infantry, to be Major. First Lieut. P. M. B. TRAVIS, Eleventh Infantry, to be Captain. Second Lieut. W. ULINE, Twelfth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant. Sergt. A. F. SMITH, Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant.

A BOLD NEW JERSEY BURGLAR.

He Ransacks a House from Top to Bottom and Then Escapes.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., May 4.—An unknown man early this morning entered the residence of Henry Morbin, in Weekstown, near this city, and asked the servant girl for his breakfast. The man said he was very hungry. The servant was all alone in the house at the time, and went to get the stranger some food.

The stranger began a conversation with the girl while she was preparing the food, and after learning that she was alone in the house caught hold of her and pushed her into a room and locked the door. He then ransacked the house from bottom to top. The girl locked in the room began to scream, and was heard by a neighboring farmer, who came to her aid. The stranger heard the man approaching and leaped from a window and made his escape. He took with him a quantity of jewelry and considerable money.

When the girl was rescued by the farmer she was nearly crazed with fright. The stranger left no clue.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Bellamy Storer of Ohio, Minister to Belgium; Robert F. Pattison of Tennessee, Consul General at Calcutta, India; Thomas P. Phair, Collector of Customs, Aroostook, Me.; James S. Harriman, Collector of Customs, Belfast, Me.

TARIFF BILL CONDEMNED

Republicans in Congress Openly Criticise the Action of the Senate Finance Committee.

SUGAR TRUST'S MANIPULATION

It Is Bluntly Charged that the Sugar Schedule Was Written by the Trust —Injury to the Export Trade from the Duty on Hides.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There is general disappointment here over the Tariff bill. It is yet too soon for most of the members except those on the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means of the House to have carefully examined the Senate bill, but even a superficial examination by those who have followed the subject shows that the promises that the Senate was to report a "moderate" bill were simply put out to be broken.

The best authority on the subject in the House is reported to have turned at once when he received the bill to the sugar schedule. His comment was, "Ah! I see!" Other and less careful men have made ruder comments. Senator White of California declared boldly: "The sugar schedule was written by the Sugar Trust."

Disappointment of Republicans.

This disappointment of the Republicans who find that the party must suffer the suspicion of having been controlled by the Sugar Trust is very keen. One prominent editor, who had come here in the hope of being able to telegraph to his paper a dispatch defending the bill, manifested his chagrin when asked his opinion of it, and declared that he was greatly disgusted with the measure and the manner in which it was made. He expressed the opinion of other Republicans that many changes had been made when none was necessary, and the consumption of time in making needless or mischievous changes appeared to have been indulged in largely to cover the more important action of the committee in the line to the extent of the raise that it asked for, and in the compound shape it preferred. The Senate bill has been made practically by two Senators—Aldrich and Allison—as has been stated from day to day. It was not until Sunday last that Senator Wolcott appeared at the meeting of the committee, so it is likely that Senator Aldrich will be visited with most of the censure for the extraordinary sugar schedule, "written by the Sugar Trust," as Senator White candidly declared.

Blame Placed on Aldrich.

Mr. Allison and his people are not partial to the Sugar Trust. Senator Gear has always been an opponent of the Sugar Trust. Mr. Allison is supposed to share his associate's opposition to the trust. He and Mr. Aldrich have almost alone made the bill, sugar schedule, and all. If it was not Allison who wrote the sugar schedule it must have been Aldrich, and what he has produced and approved is declared to be just what the Sugar Trust was seeking for.

Mr. Dingley thought that the earthenware schedule of the House bill was high enough, but Aldrich has greatly increased the rates in that schedule, hiding some of them by making compound duties, adding ad valorem to specific rates. Ohio and New Jersey are considered accountable for these changes. Mr. Allison is credited with the duty on hides, and it now turns out that the leather men will not, after all, derive any benefit from the reduction on raw hides exported after manufacture, for the reason that it is practically impossible to follow the hide into the forms in which it is manufactured for export.

Injury to the Export Trade.

The injury that Mr. Schieren informed the committee would be inflicted upon the export trade by the duty on hides may have to be suffered. Before May 17, when the bill is to be taken up, it seems probable that the measure will have few friends, except the six Republicans who to-day voted to report it. The supporter of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty will be against it. Every opponent of the sugar trust will oppose it. Senator McEnery said to-day that he would not vote for the bill, and he had been counted on as one of its supporters.

A long and acrimonious debate will surely be heard on the sugar schedule. If the present spirit of the House members is kept up the bill will never go upon the statute books in the form in which Mr. Aldrich has completed it, although it is already asserted that the sugar trust will never permit a conference.

The Tax on Beer.

The much-talked-of search for revenue, resulting in the imposition of an additional 44 cents a barrel on beer, is regarded as a diversion. If there had been any great desire, it is suggested, for revenue, the temporary tax would have been imposed upon coffee, as well as tea.

Unless the members of the Ways and Means Committee change their opinion of the Senate bill, which they talk of as being sure to make the party odious in the same way that the "Big Four" in the Fifty-third Congress incurred odium, the attitude of the House is sure to prolong the tariff contest beyond even the last date that has been predicted as that of the passage of the "prosperity" bill of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

TEA IMPORTERS PLEASED.

Duty on the Leaf, They Say, Will Benefit Their Business.

The proposed duty of 10 cents a pound on tea is favorably regarded by a majority of the importers, wholesalers, and large retailers of the city. A member of the firm of George W. Lane & Co., 93 Front Street, said:

"The duty on tea is a good thing, because it helps to correct a great evil. For years the United States has been the dumping ground for refuse teas. Stuff absolutely unsalable to other nations, or even to the natives where teas are grown, has been sold in this country and exhibitant prices charged. Here they were sold to mix with fair quality tea, and they have driven out the honest leaf. The consequence has been that the consumption of tea, per capita, in this country has fallen off steadily for years.

"With a duty of 10 cents a pound it will not pay to import inferior grades. The duty will be more than the refuse and exhausted leaf are worth, and with a standard of inspection to comply with, the people of this country will get uniformly good tea, such as they get in all other civilized countries under similar conditions of test and duty."

L. J. Callanan said: "There are importers who have made it a business to bring in the most inferior grade of tea, which they sold for from 5 to 6 cents a pound. This has been mixed with 15 or 20 cent tea, and sold at wholesale for 15 to 20 cents, the retailer getting 25 to 30 cents a pound, or, when sold with 'gifts,' 50 cents. Every pound of this stuff sold has injured the tea trade, because it has spoiled the taste for this refreshing and fragrant drink. With the newly enacted standard and a duty it will not be profitable to bring this refuse matter over here."

THE TAX ON SUGAR.

John De Witt Warner Says the Senate Has Protected Its Friends.

"The free breakfast table that we heard so much of a few years ago," said John De Witt Warner yesterday, "has disappeared. It has been loaded with one-third or one-half of all the duties to be collected. Coffee and water are the only untaxed articles on the table."

"As might have been expected, the Senate has taken care of its old friends, and made the proposed tariff even more favorable to the Sugar Trust than is the present law, and greatly more so than was proposed by the Dingley bill. By the Gorman schedule imposed upon the Wilson bill the trust had practically three items of advantage:

"First, the concealed protection of the 40 per cent. ad valorem; second, the one-eighth differential; third, the installation one-tenth of a cent against foreign bounty-aided sugars.

"The present schedule gives it four advantages: First, the protection concealed in the 35 per cent. ad valorem—seven-eighths of the similar advantage given the trust by the Wilson bill; second, the .16 differential, which, as compared with the .125 differential of the Gorman schedule, fully makes up for the slight diminution proposed in the ad valorem item. The third item of the present tariff, the one-tenth of a cent retaliation, as now represented by a clause providing that bounty-exported articles shall be subject to an additional duty equal to the net bounty, which is equivalent—in a little more favorable shape—to the one-tenth of a cent of the present law.

"The fourth item is that the schedule proposed by the Senate gives an additional advantage to the trust in this. Even if the specific duty were graded in precise proportion to the crystallizable percentage, it would give a slight protection to the refiner, since, while in refining a low-grade sugar, the possible amount of refined product is in proportion to the crystallizable percentage, the margin on low-grade sugars, between this percentage and 100 percentage, consists largely of valuable products, which, though not crystallizable into granulated sugar, are yet available for soft sugars, syrups, and the like.

"The specific duty proposed, however, gives a much larger protection than would result even from one apportioned strictly according to the crystallizable percentage. For example, it is proposed that 88-degree sugar pay 79 cents per 100 pounds, and 100-degree sugar pay $1.03 per 100 pounds. Any one can see at a glance that this leaves the duty at a higher rate upon the 100 pounds of granulated (100-degree) sugar, than upon the 112 pounds of 88-degree sugar, which is equivalent in crystallizable strength to 100 pounds of refined sugar.

"Of course, I know that commercially 112 pounds of eighty-eight-degree sugar are not ordinarily made into 100 pounds of granulated, but this is because the margin, including a great part of that 12 per cent. difference, is more profitably made into soft sugars, syrups, &c. This, however, as I have explained, would leave the same protection, even if the specific duty were graded in strict proportion at crystallizable percentage; and, of course, the protection is larger in proportion as the specific duty is so adjusted (as it is by the Senate proposition) as to make a disproportionately high rate for the high-grade, or refined, sugars."

DECISION IN A LABOR CASE.

A Chicago Judge Declines to Interfere in the Charles Matter.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Judge Hanecy has sustained a demurrer to the bill for an injunction filed a short time ago by E. B. Charles against the Hoisting Engineers' Association and the Thomas Elevator Company.

Charles, who was an expelled member of the association, sought the aid of the court in enjoining the association from preventing him obtaining employment with the defendant elevator company.

Judge Hanecy held that the demurrer should be sustained because the application was without equity, and unless there was a clear violation of the law the courts have no right to interfere with the affairs of voluntary organizations.

Mrs. Magowan Takes Action.

TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—Mrs. Frank Magowan, the original wife of ex-Mayor Frank Magowan, to-day filed a petition in chancery to have set aside any divorce that may have been obtained by her husband, and asks that a reasonable allowance be allowed for her maintenance. This action, it is thought, will bring matters to a crisis. Mrs. Barnes Magowan is still in town.

A Murderer to be Hanged.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 4.—Jacob S. Johnson, colored, will be hanged here tomorrow for the murder, Sept. 14, 1895, of Annie Rogers, a colored woman, of Newark. Johnson killed the woman to obtain possession of a small sum of money she had with her.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HEINRICH CONREID.—Judgment for $5,047 was entered yesterday against Heinrich Conreid, in favor of Winfield Smith, for balance due on account stated on March 20.

HUGH LAMB.—Judgment for $5,279 was entered yesterday against Hugh Lamb, architect, of 35 Nassau Street; John J. Brown, and William Bryan, in favor of the Chase Granite Company on a note made by Mr. Lamb, dated March 4, payable in thirty days, which was indorsed by Mr. Brown and delivered to Mr. Bryan.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE COMPANY.—John Beattie, receiver of the Liberty Cycle Company of 4 Warren Street, obtained an order from Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court to protect a lot of bicycles pledged as collateral security on notes of the company, and to prevent their sacrifice in case the note holders should sell them at auction. There are 335 wheels in a storage warehouse pledged to secure notes amounting to $15,000. The receiver is empowered to make arrangements with the owners of the notes, that he may take the bicycles, sell them in the regular way, and pay the proceeds to the note holders, less a reasonable charge for selling the wheels.

DAZIAN & BURCHELL BROTHERS.—Philip Dazian, Thomas H. Burchell, and Samuel C. Burchell, composing the firm of Dazian & Burchell Brothers, manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols at 442 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Jesse S. Epstein of Epstein Brothers, giving preferences for $15,158 to Julia Archer $5,000, Thomas H. Burchell $3,997, Hattie B. De Moise $1,000, Solomon J. Leseur $3,000, and W. Dazian $3,000. Philip Dazian went into the umbrella business in 1888 as a partner in the firm of Leseur, Mayer & Dazian, contributing, it was stated, $50,000 capital. They continued together until January, 1893, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Dazian was out of business until the present firm was formed on July 1, 1894. Mr. Epstein said the assignment was due to the general business depression, dull trade, slow collections, bad accounts, and the late season. They made up a large stock of parasols for the Summer season, but on account of the cold weather they did not go, and they still have a large part of the stock on their hands. The liabilities are $45,000 and actual assets about $20,000. A meeting of creditors will be held in a few days, when a favorable proposition for a settlement will be made.

Out of Town.

BRADY & DRULLARD.—Brady & Drullard, the leading undertakers of Buffalo, have assigned to Tobias B. Staley. Twenty preferred creditors are named, the amounts due them aggregating over $9,000.

THOMAS D. NEAL.—Thomas D. Neal, a well-known dealer in leaf tobacco and warehouse owner, of Richmond, Va., has made an assignment yesterday. His liabilities are placed at $198,000. Joe Lane Sterne is named as trustee in the deed of assignment. The creditors are placed in three classes.

THE BRILLADORA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Simonson yesterday received an execution against the Brilladora Gold Mining Company for $14,000 in favor of Learned, Carroll & Co. for money loaned and advanced to the company between Jan. 25, 1895, and Feb. 1, 1897. The company is a Maine corporation, with mines in Mexico, and Charles H. Kimball is Vice President.

HOWLAND, ROTCH, AND NEW BEDFORD MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the three insolvent mill corporations, the Howland, Rotch, and New Bedford Manufacturing Companies, this noon reports of the Directors were read, as follows: Howland Company—Assets, $1,488,463; debt, $1,190,671; contingent debt, $60,000. New Bedford Company—Assets, $628,476; liabilities, $675,585; excess liabilities, $47,108. Rotch Company—Assets, $1,263,841; liabilities, $853,294; excess assets, $410,547.

WARWICK TUBE COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Reed of Newark yesterday appointed Roderick Byington receiver of the Warwick Tube Company of Woodside, N. J. The appointment was made on motion of John R. Hardin. It is alleged that the company is insolvent. Its liabilities are about $10,000 and its assets considerably less. It has executed a chattel mortgage to the New York Watch Case Material Company. An injunction was granted restraining the latter company from transferring or assigning the chattel mortgage.

Judgments.

Tuesday, May 4.

The first name is that of the debtor:

ALLAN, Arthur G.—F. H. Edgar	$355
BARNETT, Jacob—The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company	399
BRILLADORA GOLD MINING COMPANY—F. M. Learned and others	14,001
BLAIR, Thomas J.—The United Real Estate and Trust Company	383
BRENNEMAN, Charles—The United Electric Light and Power Company	235
BELVIN, William W., and Rebecca W. McM. Belvin—Winfield Scott	2,532
BRAUS, Paul—L. A. Dubernet	505
SAME—Eliegne Boussod and others	266
SAME—A. H. Freiberg & Co.	234
SAME—White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company	180
SAME—The Pierce & Bushnell Manufacturing Company	119
SAME—C. Klackner	640
SAME—L. Strobel	374
SAME—Pape Brothers Moulding Company	252
SAME—C. Lippe	101
SAME—G. Happ	147
SAME—D. Van Horne and another	231
SAME—E. W. Gustin and another	187
SAME—J. W. Gillis Company	491
SAME—R. Dudensing and another	380
BROWN, Visscher—C. S. Ward and others, trustees, &c.	120
COFFIN, Fred W.—O. Roe	95
CROOK, J. D. Kurtz, and Aaron G. Fenham—The National Broadway Bank of the City of New York	2,108
CRUMBIE, George B.—Ellen F. Harkin	91
CALWOOD, Florence and William C.—J. Donohue	125
CARR, Walter and Delvin B., and William H. Speckner—R. Seaman	559
CONDON, James J.—C. H. J. Erdenbrecher and another	237
CONREID, Heinrich—W. Smith	5,047
DOUGHTY, Charles H.—S. S. Carvalho	357
DREWES, Herman H.—W. H. Bornkessel	424
DISCH, Henry—H. Budine	354
DAVIDSON, Louis S.—R. and H. Simon	793
DEL VALLE, Joseph W.—G. Gemprecht	81
ELLIOTT, Ethelbert W.—Nellie B. Alexander	6,021
FASSITT, Amelia A.—G. S. Collister	391
GOLDSTEIN, Hyman—J. Freedman	214
GOETZ, Samuel—R. Hormann	159
GILLEN, John J.—The New York Brewerlies Company, Limited	134
GATES, George and Emma A.—Groton & Lidgerwood Company	4,953
GOODENOUGH, Samuel H.—Mary D. Spencer	1,484
GILMAN, Daniel H.—G. F. Aust	585
GULICK, Mary E., as executrix, &c.—J. E. Griswold	458
GOODMAN, Louis and Joseph—A. Cohen	274
GIBBS, Josiah T.—Bank of the Metropolis	590
GOLDSTEIN, Hulda—Nellie Marvin	40
HANSSON, Ola—F. Mulligan	176
HECHTMAN, Andrew, and Sigmund Oppenheimer—J. E. Berbling	116
HEATH, Mary—J. Goodwin	78
HIMMELRICH, Henry—H. Elliott and others	356
HARRIMAN, Herbert M.—G. M. Wright, assignee	55
ISAACS, Joel L.—A. L. Lowenstein, as executor, &c.	88
IRVING, George W.—A. S. Sherwood	89
JORDAN, Charles F.—F. B. Hawkins and another	129
JONES, DeW. C.—Johonnot Brothers	44
JAHNSEN, Otto, and G. Meinhardt—Z. Miller	774
JONES, William L.—Wardlow-Thomas Paper Company	65
KREBS, Sigmund—A. Helmus and another	2,097
KENE, Cornelius E., as executor, &c.—Charles Rae	1,159
KAYNE, Solomon J. and Eva—C. M. Rosenthal	91
LEFEBRE, Eliza—Mary T. Rix	289
LOUNSBURY, Henry B.—Linden Paper Company	173
LAWRENCE, Chester B., Jr., and Frank D. Smith—D. T. Mallett	206
LIVINGSTON, John W.—J. F. Levine	5,270
LAMB, Hugh—John Brown and William Bryan—The Chase Granite Company	290
MUNN, Rebecca—H. S. Ely and another, trustees	1,215
MOMEYER, Alvy W., and Momeyer & Story Company—J. M. Robinson	237
MAGUIRE, James T.—P. D. Staruch	180
MACINTOSH, Henry—A. F. Bannister	1,329
MARE, Albert, Joseph, and Morris—L. Erstein and another	321
OBERLE, Annie—H. Fiegenhelmer and others	118
O'CONNOR, Jennie V.—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	237
PURGOLD, Margaret—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	302
PRIEST, Jane O'B.—J. L. Watt	40
POWELL, Edwin—J. Kelly	231
PAGE, Charles F., and Walter H. Wickes —P. Giblin	216
PRIOR, James—The National Bank of Commerce of New York	1,329
SAME—Same	1,320
PERHAM, Aaron G., J. D. Kurtz, and Floyd S. Sanford—Same	1,616
ROMANO, Felice—J. F. Tapley and another	87
REILLY, Joseph, as administrator—The Mayor, &c.	87
RULAND, William—J. V. Lawrence and another	367
ROSENBERGER, Edward—H. Kleinneick	41
SCHREYER, John—E. B. Levy	192
SONNENBERG, Nathan—Eleventh Ward Bank	1,114
STRAUSS, William—D. E. Austin, receiver	124
SCHAEFER, Theodore—H. F. Lippold	69
SLEAVINS, Martha L.—J. McCreery and others	196
SPEAR, Simon—J. Rose and another	104
SMITH, Walter S.—E. E. Dickinson and another	50
SMITH, Bertha and Joseph B.—The National Bank of Commerce of New York	10,938
SAHLEIN, Maurice D.—Catharine D'Augiemont	327
SUTTER, Jacob—C. J. Warren and another	209
SMITH, Jarvis B.—Bohn Manufacturing Company	848
SMITH, Nellie—Theodore Bringenheimer and another	279
TREANOR, James J.—J. H. Haggerty, deficiency	9,042
THOMAS, Alfred J.—W. T. Bull	253
TAYLOR, William W.—I. Morits and another	472
THE J. B. WATKINS LAND MORTGAGE Company—C. H. Richmond	245
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —W. Eastlake	456
SAME—J. Vlk	200
WILLIAMS, Joseph H. H.—H. H. Kirk and another	205
WILLIAMS, Thomas—E. Gustavison	230
WHITNEY, Fred C.—Bank of the Metropolis	427

The following judgments were entered against the city: A. Hein, $128; E. J. Shalvey, $50; William J. Murray, $106; F. Ross, $40; P. J. Kelly, $110; J. Murray, $88; M. T. Sheehan, $38; Mary Marschuetz, $46; Mary Ross, $67; J. Mahon, $49; W. J. Matthews, $50; V. Colyer, $52; J. Hughes, $88; F. Northrup, $57; W. G. Spencer, $49; H. Hogan, $52; E. J. Mayer, $44; J. Langron, $56; R. Klein, $35; E. Marum, $31; I. L. Hill, $88; D. Igelheimer, $72; L. Weiss, $62.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to allow and pay to Lizzie M. Fellows, widow of the late John R. Fellows, District Attorney of the City and County of New York, a sum equal to the remainder of his salary from the City of New York for the unexpired portion of his term of office.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, May 6th, 1897, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature entitled

AN ACT

authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to audit and allow and also authorizing the Comptroller to pay to J. Elliott Smith the amount incurred by him for legal services and disbursements.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on Thursday, May 6th, 1897, at 2:45 o'clock P. M.—Dated City Hall, New York, April 29th, 1897. W. L. STR

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Innisearra—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cherry Pickers—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Exhibition of Fine Arts—Day and evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—In Great New York—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S TARIFF.

The Senate Finance Committee has made marked changes in the bill of which Mr. DINGLEY's committee was so childishly proud.

Three of the most serious changes are very bad. The tax on hides is an abomination, violating every dictate of common sense, and intended solely as a bid for the support of Rocky Mountain Senators. Remitting the tax on hides made into leather for export, though an act of partial atonement to the leather trade, is a distinct discrimination against American manufacturers of leather goods. The heavy increase in the tax on wools of the third class—carpet wools—equivalent to 70 per cent. on the average, is outrageous and stupid. No such arbitrary oppression of a great and growing industry would be possible in any civilized Legislature. It is below the standard of Turkish economics. This also is a bid for the Rocky Mountain Senators. It is a high price to pay from the standpoint even of party interest. The tax on bituminous coal is nearly doubled for the benefit of Senator ELKINS's State, while a prohibitory tax of 75 cents is placed on anthracite, now free, for the benefit again of the Rocky Mountain Senators.

Most of the other changes in the bill are in the direction of reduction from the Dingley rates. These are probably due in part to the knowledge by Messrs. ALLISON and ALDRICH that the Dingley rates would yield no revenue, and would in most cases oppress more industries than they could possibly stimulate. Of the two facts, the hopelessness of getting revenue from the Dingley drag net was undoubtedly the stronger. Even with the lower rates proposed by the Senate Committee, its members clearly have no confidence in the yield of the bill. They show this by putting a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea and going into the internal revenue to increase the tax on beer from $1 (or 92 cents, with rebate) to $1.44 per barrel. On the basis of last year's imports, 94,000,000 pounds, the tax on tea would give $9,400,000 in revenue, while the extra 52 cents a barrel on beer would probably give $15,000,000 or so more. In our judgment, so far as we have been able to examine the provisions of the bill, these are the only ones likely to yield much revenue. The decrease in imports in the rest of the bill would probably offset any increase of duties.

Two other features of the Senate Committee's bill are worth noting. They have wiped out absolutely the silly retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, and they have replaced the clumsy and confused provisions as to reciprocity by a proposition to levy duties equivalent to any export bounties that may be paid by foreign Governments.

The sugar duties require careful analysis and study to ascertain their true character and effect. They have been made rather more complex by the Senate Committee than they were in the House bill. There is nothing in the composition of the present Senate, however, to make the Sugar Trust uneasy.

VERY LATE, BUT SENSIBLE.

Senator CHANDLER has the sense to propose that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to borrow, up to $50,000,000, on 3 per cent. three-year certificates, at any time to meet a temporary deficiency.

This is a power which is not only convenient but absolutely essential. The Treasury has two general classes of demands to meet. One is for the current expenditures of the Government. The other is for the redemption of the outstanding notes of the Government payable at sight. Of these there are about $460,000,000, of which $346,000,000 are the greenbacks, which must be reissued as soon as they are redeemed and so kept a perpetual demand. To meet these tremendous requirements, the Treasury has no resources except the regular revenue and loans under acts passed long ago for a different purpose.

It is an absurd and mischievous situation, and would long ago have been done away with but for the partisan passion that has governed Congress, and which has raged in both parties with nearly equal virulence. What would be thought of a great business house with excellent credit and boundless resources, exposed to very heavy demands on sight notes, that would not or could not raise money for temporary needs except on bond and mortgage? The power which Mr. CHANDLER now proposes to give the Secretary of the Treasury ought to have been given four years ago. It would have gone far toward preventing or moderating the panic of that year. It would have kept the Treasury steadily in a position to meet pressing demands on the gold reserve, and would have headed off much of the apprehension that proved so costly. It is a very belated act of sense, but plainly an act of sense, and should be adopted promptly.

THE WAY TO SECURE UNION.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union decided unanimously at its meeting on Monday night that a ticket should be put in the field as soon as practicable after the Greater New York charter has been either signed or vetoed, so that it may be definitely known what nominations are to be made. The opinion seems also to be substantially unanimous in the whole Citizens' Union organization that the candidates must be absolutely independent, and that there must be no conferring or dickering with reference to a combination with any other organization. In fact, the declared principles of the union can be carried out in no other way.

We notice that Mayor STRONG is quoted as deprecating haste in making nominations and as advocating the very course which the Citizens' Union is determined not to take. "It seems to me," he is represented as saying, "that Tammany can be defeated only by a union of all the anti-Tammany forces, such as there was in 1894. If the Citizens' Union put up a ticket, and the Republicans name a straight ticket, there is no doubt in my mind that Tammany will win." Putting the same view in a different way, he says: "In my judgment, the Citizens' ticket will be defeated if it is not indorsed by either the Democracy or the Republicans. It cannot go alone. Neither can the Republican ticket. There must be a union to win."

There is no doubt about the necessity of a union of anti-Tammany forces to defeat Tammany this year, but there is only one way to secure a union that will succeed, and it is not the way of 1894. It is a union on a non-partisan basis, such as this Citizens' Union is and must continue to be. The combination ticket of 1894 was far from a satisfactory one, but it was carried through by the sentiment aroused by the exposure of police corruption through the Lexow investigation. No similar ticket could win this year. There would be no such force behind it, and it would not stand for the good government on non-partisan lines which is the issue now. Mayor STRONG's own administration has been weakened and shorn of prestige by the fact that he was elected by a "combination."

This year there should be a union, not a combination, and surely Republicans and Democrats can unite better against Tammany by ignoring their political differences than by compromising them and making a bargain for offices. The politicians prefer the latter plan, but we believe the former will be more likely to bring the mass of voters together. By all means let the Citizens' ticket be "indorsed by either the Democracy or the Republicans," or, better still, by both; but let it be the Citizens' ticket and not a ticket put up or agreed to by politicians of any party.

There should be no "haste" in making up the Citizens' ticket, but it should be in the field as early as it can be presented without haste. That is to say, it should be carefully considered, and made as acceptable as possible to those who are expected to support it, but the union must adhere to its avowed principle that local officers should be "chosen solely with reference to their qualifications," and to its pledge already made that it will "nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office, or permit it to be used, for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in all respects in accordance with the principles of this declaration."

The Citizens' Union can only fulfill its promise and make the fight for non-partisan administration by putting up a ticket that is absolutely its own, and it should put that up as early as practicable and hold out against every enticement to compromise. The ticket should be the strongest, the best calculated to command universal confidence that is possible, and then all the anti-Tammany forces should be invited to support it. It should be "indorsed" by everybody opposed to Tammany rule. If, then, the Republicans chose to put up a "straight ticket," which they could only do for the purpose of defeating the union and helping Tammany to win, let them take the responsibility and the consequences. "There must be a union to win," but it must be the Citizens' Union.

HASTY WORK.

There will be a hearing this afternoon before the Governor upon a bill which was introduced on the 15th of April, only nine days before the close of the session, and was passed by both branches without a hearing and practically without consideration. The intent of the act is to authorize the State Board of Charities to establish rules and regulations concerning the placing out of children and to make it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $250, to place any orphan, abandoned, or destitute child in a family or "in a private or other home," except in accordance with such rules.

The revised Constitution of 1894 attempted to check the increase of juvenile pauperism in this State by requiring the State Board of Charities to establish rules and regulations concerning the admission and retention of inmates as public charges in private institutions. This extensive grant of legislative power to the State Board of Charities may have been wise, but, unfortunately, whenever, since that time, any abuse or supposed abuse is discovered in any part of the State in connection with any form of charitable work, somebody straightway rushes to the Legislature with a bill authorizing the State Board of Charities to correct the evil by the establishment of "rules and regulations." It is only another form of the time-honored blunder of regarding legislation as a panacea for all evils.

This bill, however, is open to another and much more serious objection, in that its language is so sweeping as to include much besides the care of destitute children. Just how much is involved only the courts could tell, but it certainly would require all guardians of orphan children and all surviving parents and relatives of such children to place them only in such families, homes, or institutions as might be permissible under the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities. Such was not the intention of the framers of the bill, but in their zeal to cover all classes of abuses they have gone altogether too far in restricting the freedom of action of guardians and relatives.

Some legislation on the subject of placing out children may be desirable, but it should only be enacted after careful inquiry and the fullest consideration, and should certainly be limited in its application so as to include only children who are wards of public or private charity.

MAGISTERIAL OPINIONS OF THE RAINES LAW.

The City Magistrates have decided to disregard the provision of the amended Raines law which makes intoxication in a public place a misdemeanor which must be tried before the Court of Special Sessions. The reason given is that to carry out the law would be "against public policy," as it would be "manifestly unjust" to compel a person arraigned for intoxication to furnish bail or be kept in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Of course it would be an outrage, and would so incumber the Court of Special Sessions that it could attend to nothing else but drunkenness, besides crowding the Tombs with people who had committed no crime except drinking too much. But if the Magistrates can disregard one perfectly definite provision of the law because they consider it "against public policy" on account of its manifest injustice, where are they going to stop? If they use their discretion as to what provisions of the law they will regard and what they will disregard, they virtually make the law, instead of enforcing that which the Legislature has made.

This is not the only opinion that has been expressed regarding the Raines law by the Magistrates who have to deal with offenders against its provisions. In one case Magistrate CORNELL remarked that he did not believe the law had been violated, but if it had been, "the legislation is idiotic." It probably had been, and the Magistrate's opinion was doubtless correct.

One of the most melancholy effects of this reckless kind of legislation is the sentiment which it begets, that the laws of the State are unjust and oppressive, that failure to obey them is justified, and that a refusal to enforce them at some points is necessary as a matter of "public policy." That is a most demoralizing and dangerous sentiment to cultivate in any community.

TEA.

On the one excursion north of MASON and DIXON's line which JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke permitted himself in the course of a reasonably long and unreasonably cantankerous existence he ordered the waiter at a tavern to "change his cup." The minion inquired whether he desired tea or coffee. "If this," he said, indicating with his scornful forefinger the beverage already served to him, "if this be tea, bring me coffee. If this be coffee, bring me tea. I want a change."

It is no doubt true that in JOHN RANDOLPH's time the beverage served to travelers at breakfast left much to be desired, not merely for purposes of sensual enjoyment, but for purposes of distinction. Things have changed for the better since as to coffee. The average citizen drinks coffee for breakfast, and the average citizen has come to know when the fluid served to him under that name is and when it is not a negotiable article of coffee. Even when he quarrels with the coffee, as frequently happens to him, he does not pretend to mistake it for tea. When he goes abroad, if he goes to the British Islands, he quarrels daily with his coffee, because he knows coffee and the British publican does not. It is only when the American tourist crosses the Channel that he can get any coffee that is fit to drink, albeit overdone with chicory. The beverage that is served to him under that name in Great Britain he rejects as a Laodicean liquid, and justly so.

But he has the defects of his qualities. He knows coffee when he tastes it, and, what is more to the point, he knows what is not coffee. But tea he does not know. He is prone to regard it as a beverage fit only for old maids, and he is little aware that if he were to eschew his native beverage he would get better tea at a wayside inn in Britain than he could get anywhere in his own continent where they did not make a specialty of tea. He no more sympathizes with the British tourist in America who is in the habit of drinking tea to his breakfast and resents the substitution of what he coarsely but justly describes as "slops." Thus do two great nations arrive at a mutual misunderstanding by the unwise process of each ignoring the other's national beverage and insisting upon its own.

As a rule, when in this country we drink tea it is too sadly true that we drink "slops." That is the state of things which Secretary GAGE has set himself to correct. Of the efficacy of his remedies and of the value of the devices which he has adopted to distinguish the Chinese herb from street sweepings and dry rubbish in general we know nothing; but we congratulate him nevertheless on his effort. We fondly hope that it has been undertaken, not as a mode of anglomania, but in obedience to a domestic pressure. There is no politics in the attempt to raise the standard of this infusion. What BURKE said of it—"Tea is, take it all in all, the most important article in the round of our commerce"—could at no time have been said by any American statesman. It is true that the British taxpayer is by no means the connoisseur that is the Russian hospodar with a samovar; but he is a much better judge than the American taxpayer. In truth, the only American connoisseur is a connoiseuse, who is not only not a voter, or, as SHAKESPEARE has it, a "votress," herself, but is not the cause of voting in others. For it is not merely the rash conjecture of the male American, but it is a solemn fact, that the only class of Americans who know anything about tea are the old maids. All the nobler is it of the Secretary of the Treasury to come to their defense against the mighty and, without thought either of revenue or of protection, to interfere to prevent the adulteration of the fluid that promotes their maiden meditations from an excessive admixture of "dust or fannings."

VANDALISM IN CHICAGO.

The removal of Messrs. CLARK and HOTZ, Civil Service Commissioners, in Chicago by Mayor HARRISON is an act of vandalism. This is not a figure of speech; it is a moderate statement of plain truth. The ruling passion of the Vandal was greed of plunder, and that is Mayor HARRISON's motive.

Under the Civil Service Commission, of which these gentlemen were a majority, the business of the city has been provided with excellent civil servants, selected solely for fitness, willing and required to give all their time and energy to the work of the city, independent of all political influence, earning their pay, and not required to turn over any part of it for party assessments. When the committee took charge, over 40,000 applications for appointment to office were pending, and every applicant relied on some sort of a "pull." More than one-half of the time of heads of departments and bureaus was consumed in listening to demands of this sort, and the men obtained were not worth half the money paid to them. Under the firm and intelligent application of the law, all this was done away with. The officials were relieved from pressure. Vacancies were filled by the most competent seekers for place. The "pull" was abolished. Discipline and responsibility became possible. The work performed was largely increased and the cost diminished.

Mayor HARRISON makes his changes, not merely in spite of these splendid and valuable achievements, but because of them. He wants a commission that will permit removals for political reasons, and appointments for like reasons. No Commissioners can be a party to such a policy without betraying their trust and openly violating their obligations under the law. This Messrs. CLARK and HOTZ, being honest men, refused to do, and when the Mayor asked them to resign, refused also to do that. They thus forced the Mayor—as was their duty—to take the full responsibility of removing them.

An interesting topic which will come before the approaching International Postal Congress is that of a universal postage stamp, or at least a stamp that can be used in common by the leading commercial nations. Such a postage stamp would be a great convenience for making small remittances abroad and for inclosing to prepay return letters. Now one has to obtain foreign stamps for the latter purpose or take the chance of his correspondent making the desired reply at his own expense. There is the alternative of sending letters without prepayment when double postage is collected on delivery, but that is very unsatisfactory to the citizen, even if it is profitable to the Government, which may be doubted. Cheapening postage within reasonable limits does not diminish postal receipts. A universal postage stamp, if practicable, is certainly desirable, and an international coinage and money standard is equally so, though not so easily attainable.

What is the effect of a double negative in a statute? Section 23 of the wonderful Raines law reads: "Persons who shall not traffic in liquors and persons to whom a liquor-tax certificate shall not be granted"—followed by "No person who has been or shall be convicted of a felony or has in his employ a person who has been so employed; no person under the age of twenty-one years," and so on through nine negative clauses. If "no person" or no association answering a certain description shall "not traffic in liquors" or a tax certificate shall not be granted to no such person or association, does the statute suffer any serious effect or is it only an outrage upon grammar which can be cured by interpreting the intent of badly educated legislators?

If the West End Association does not look out it will become known as the representative of "incivism" in New York. It is really necessary to the permanent efficacy of a body of holders of real estate interested in "booming" a particular part of the town that their counsels should be animated or at least restrained by common sense. This has not of late been the case with the West End Association. On the contrary, it has shown a disposition to transfer upon the back of somebody else its share of the municipal burdens. Its contention that the two miles of water front facing Riverside Drive should be exempted from dumping grounds for the municipal rubbish which must be dumped somewhere was an instance of its tendency to greedy selfishness. Considering the actual and the prospective character of the surroundings of the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, this was very stupid, for evidently the establishment of a dump there would not be an appreciably additional drawback to the attractiveness of the residential quarter in the neighborhood. Now the representatives of the association have appeared before the Board of Estimate to oppose the establishment of a stable for the Street Cleaning Department at the point most convenient for the department, although on the block proposed thus to be polluted there are already two public stables. By action of this kind the association is in danger of becoming known as a municipal dog in the manger. That is a reputation that will not do it any good with reference to its legitimate purposes.

President KRUEGER's speech at the opening of the legislative session in the South African Republic was so studiously mild and conciliatory that the English followers of CECIL RHODES must be greatly disgusted with it. The suggestion to make a public holiday on the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession must be especially repulsive to them. The recent procedures of the English with reference to the Transvaal strongly recall the fable of the wolf and the lamb. But the lamb in this case was not born yesterday, and he seems to be engaged in accumulating evidence beforehand that it could not have been he or any of his forbears who muddied the stream. This is evidence that the wolf will find it hard to rebut and that will appeal with peculiar force to the latest convert to the wolf party, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two sailing vessels have recently reached the Pacific coast with stories about encountering flocks of humming birds while far out at sea. A deep-water Captain now at Portland, Oregon, says this is no uncommon experience. He may be quite truthful in the assertion, but it is a pity that in bolstering up the yarns of his brother Captains he was moved to explain the phenomenon by saying that "humming birds, in returning to this coast from their Winter migration to Asia, often get tired, and come aboard ships to rest." If this is so, all the bird books are wrong, for according to them the Trochilidae find the stretch of country between British Columbia and Patagonia quite large enough, and, like the good Americans they are, do all their searching for a change of scene and climate within the limits of the New World. This makes one heave a sigh at the probable ultimate fate of a man who, like this same Captain, says that once his ship, when half way between Tahiti and San Francisco, "was literally smothered under a vast cloud of humming birds which settled down on it in an exhausted condition, and covered everything so that the men could not walk the deck or pull a rope without killing lots of them. The sailors made potpies of them till they were tired of such fare, and they saved enough of the feathers to make feather beds for all on board. One of the men saved enough of the red patches under the throat of the birds to make him a waistcoat, which, when he reached England, he sold to the British Museum for a large sum." Such stories as that will excite the savage jealousy and just resentment of fishermen, for they are a clear infringement upon ancient franchises which should be as much of a monopoly in Oregon as elsewhere.

—The Rockland (Ill.) Star says that Greater New York wants a motto, which is news, and suggests that "We Rob the West" would be a good one for us, which no doubt is humorous according to Illinois standards of taste. Considering that Eastern people are extremely proud of those who live out sunset way, and speak with admiration and affection of everything that is there except their manners, it is decidedly hard that our motives are so constantly misunderstood and vilified.

—American competition has set the English iron men to thinking harder than they ever did before, and the conditions under which their industry is carried on are receiving careful study in the hope of discovering what remediable disadvantages, if any, have had a part in opening to foreigners the home markets where not long ago the British manufacturers did not even dream of rivals. In the course of this investigation it has been disclosed that both in the United States and on the Continent railways make to large shippers concessions which are strictly prohibited under the English law, and the consequence is that imported goods reach England after paying rates no greater, and sometimes less, than the English manufacturer pays for the transportation of similar goods from his shop to points of distribution only fifty or a hundred miles away. This is due to a jealous regard for the retail dealer's interest. In America and Germany, merchandise in carload lots pays about half rates, as compared with small shipments. No such marked discrimination exists in England, for a single trader's complaint to the Railway Commission would upset it in a moment. The railway company would have to justify the preference of A, sending six tons, over B, sending only four. Now, practically the only justification for a difference of rate between two rival traders to which an English law court will listen is a corresponding difference in the cost to the railway company of performing the service. And, needless to say, no such corresponding difference of cost exists as between four-ton and six-ton consignments. Even so far as it does exist it can scarcely be proved by legal evidence. The result is, speaking broadly, that an English railway company cannot reduce wholesale rates without reducing also its retail rates, and its retail rates no company, English or foreign, is likely to reduce except under compulsion stronger than any one class in the community can hope to exert. All this brings out the fact that American laws, in this as in many other instances, are more favorable than those of England to the big corporations; but it also shows that such favor is not necessarily an injury to the public.

PERSONAL.

—In the interview with a Boston newspaper than to which reference was made in this column yesterday, the Rev. Dr. MINOR J. SAVAGE, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, in this city, told why he is not an Anglophobist, though clearly recognizing the cupidity, greed, and brutality which so often mark England's policy as a nation. Despite this, he said, "England has never taken a step in her advance round this planet without the world being better for it. It is so in India, in Egypt, and everywhere she has gone. She has improved things." No one who has had an opportunity to compare the sort of government which exists in English colonies with that of those belonging to other nations, and especially with the Governments of those dear creatures, the "natives," will be disposed to question this statement. Dr. SAVAGE carried his argument rather far, however, when he proceeded to say: "I believe that the greatest influence for the advancement of mankind would be a league of its English-speaking peoples. If we chose to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, we could control the future of the world in the interest of higher civilization, and there would be no nation big enough to defy us." The speaker was on safer ground when he added: "It seems to me simply contemptible that the jingoes of the country should be doing all they can to foster ill feeling between England and America, and preventing the passage of the arbitration treaty. It is without sane or rational excuse."

—King GEORGE has suddenly discovered that he has "cardiacal spasms" and needs a change of climate. He doesn't need it half so much as the Greeks need a ruler who regards his palace as a permanent home, and a General whose personal safety is considered after, not before, the defense of the country's frontiers.

—Maine's hostility to Mr. FRANK JONES, the New Hampshire man who makes beer, has broken out in a new place. Its last manifestation was in the northern part of the State, where Mr. JONES, at the request of two State officials, was trying to help the farmers to substitute for potatoes, a crop which doesn't pay, one that does, namely, barley. As barley is potential beer, the Prohibitionists asked the Aroostook people if they weren't ashamed of themselves, whereupon the Aroostook people admitted that they were, sent back Mr. JONES's gifts of seed grain, and sadly returned to the tubers from which nothing more intoxicating than alcohol can be extracted, and which are therefore comparatively virtuous. Now it has been discovered that the New Hampshire brewer is a Trustee of the Methodist seminary at Kent's Hill. He was called to this honorable post, not on account of any particular religious fervor he had ever shown, but because he has a lot of money and a disposition to give it away when deserving institutions are presented for his attention. He has been a good Trustee, so far as known, and certainly a generous one, but the Kent's Hill alumni are making a terrible row over his presence in the board, Methodist ministers unhumbered are preaching about it, and the President of the seminary has been put to such annoyance that he has sought safety in flight, that is to say, in resignation. The other Trustees have not yet decided what to do, but there seems to be only one course open to them, and that is as soon as possible to get rid of the associate from whom they hoped so much. "Consistency, thy name is Maine," will come in time to be the accepted form of an old phrase.

—When CECIL RHODES reached Cape Town he made a speech in which he said: "One of the chief causes of complaint against me is that a certain northern territory was taken and placed under the British flag instead of giving it to its proper owners. Well, gentlemen, at any rate the territory has been taken; what I ask you to do is to help me keep it." At this the great man's hearers cheered loudly and cried "We will! we will!" No wonder RHODES sneers at Parliamentary investigations.

—Harvard students, unlike the cadets at Annapolis, do not fall into hysterics of indignation at the idea of sharing their educational advantages with a colored man. Indeed, the Harvard boys have had considerable experience with associates more or less nearly black, and have never felt themselves to be in the slightest degree contaminated. The first colored man to win a Harvard degree was a member of the class of 1870. After that several negroes took special courses, but none was graduated until 1890. In that year representatives of the race made so good a showing that one colored man after another entered the university, until there are now six of them on the rolls. The most prominent is FRANK R. STEWARD, who was prepared at Phillips-Exeter and won recognition both for scholarship and as a debater. He was graduated last year, "cum laude," and is now in the Law School and President of the Harvard Forum. In the present senior class there are three colored members. One of them, W. TAYLOR B. WILLIAMS, a Virginian, took two prizes while at Phillips-Andover, and has maintained a high standing in the university. He will probably after graduation join BOOKER T. WASHINGTON at Tuskegee. In the same class is EUGENE M. GREGORY of Bordentown, N. J., who, besides being well up in his studies and a good debater, has won considerable reputation as a ball player. The third colored senior is NAPOLEON BONAPARTE MARSHALL. To some fame as a debater he adds more as an athlete and especially as a quarter-mile runner. In the freshman class are JOSEPH HOWARD LEE, who was a substitute on the 'Varsity football team last Fall and is also a tennis player of note, and JOHN TAYLOR WILLIAMS of Frankfort, Ky. The only difficulty these men experience at Harvard is that due to lack of funds, and the necessity most of them have been under of getting scholarships may account in part for their industry and success as students. They are not "ostracized" in any way, and it is probably harder at present for a poor white boy to get an education at Harvard than it is for a black one, because sympathy is always more easily enlisted in behalf of the latter. The ambitious negro has his way paid through Hampton, goes from there to one of the New England academies, where he finds many friends, and has not nearly so much trouble in college as people imagine.

CURRENT NOTES.

The committee of the City Council of Detroit, Mich., has consented to exempt the Masonic Temple in that city from taxation.

* * *

A baking company in Massachusetts claims the exclusive right to wrap bread in paper and tie it with a pink string, and has appealed to the courts to restrain a rival company from doing it.

* * *

The Committee on Ways and Means in the Massachusetts Legislature recommends that the State, instead of paying $50,000 for a statue of Nathaniel P. Banks, expend $2,500 for a bust of the General.

* * *

The State law of Tennessee absolutely prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper within the limits of the State went into effect on Saturday, May 1. All the smokers who could had laid in a supply to last them some time.

* * *

Nineteen of the floats used in New Orleans at the last carnival are to be sent to Charlestown, Mass., for use on the 17th of June. They were made in Paris especially for the New Orleans parade, and are expected to be a very attractive feature in the historic Massachusetts town on Bunker Hill Day.

* * *

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., is reported to have said on his return to Chicago last week: "I like Chicago, and should like to remain here—if there is not a larger field for my work." The newspapers add that he did not speak hopefully of remaining in Chicago, and it seemed he thought favorably of the New York field. As to his conference with the officials of the Broadway Tabernacle, he would only say that they had not extended a call to him, and that his talk with them had been informal. His Chicago friends will try to retain him there.

Attacks on Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent in to-day's TIMES protesting against constant and continued attacks on William J. Bryan does not, I think, voice the sentiments of a great number of the supporters of the late Democratic Presidential candidate, at least that is the opinion of the undersigned, who voted for Bryan and would be pleased to have another opportunity to do so. It is legitimate for the opposition to continue the warfare against the Chicago platform and its supporters, and if such attacks degenerate into abuse, so much the better for the chances of winning on the issue raised by the Democratic platform at Chicago. Argument, not abuse, is the weapon with which to fight. Personally, I think THE TIMES is fair to Bryan and his supporters, and the more their principles are attacked the more their principles are kept before the public and the more will the financial question receive discussion and consideration. I care not whether I am dubbed Anarchist, Socialist, or Populist because of differences with a large number of fellow-citizens on the financial question. That is only a matter of opinion; it does not affect honesty of belief or convince me that I am not a Democrat. Such, I believe, is the opinion held by many supporters of Bryan.

WALTER J. EAGLE.

New York, May 1, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Greek and Turkey.

Greeks have the world's sympathy, while the Turks have its business influence.—New Orleans Picayune.

His Labor.

Brooks—How do you distinguish a toadstool from a mushroom?

Rivers—I don't. I try to distinguish a mushroom from a toadstool.—Chicago Tribune.

Of Boston Origin, of Course.

Bones—Why is a man hunting up his father's will like the east wind?

Tambourine—Give it up.

Bones—Because he is a searching heir.—Boston Transcript.

Conceded.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—I don't believe a man ever stole anything but he lived to regret it.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You stole my heart, once, John.

"Yes."—Yonkers Statesman.

Ill-Timed Economy.

Maybe it was all right for the Shah of Persia to discharge all but sixty-three of his wives, but for him to act that way just before Easter was a downright parsimonious trick.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Society Man.

Villiers—You say Mr. Field is a social leader; a society man?

McSwat of Lasthope—Society man? You jist bet. Why, he belongs to the Knights of Labor, Sons of America, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, Masons, Patriotic Sons, an' a whole lot of others. I guess he is a society man!—Philadelphia North American.

How She Appeared.

Something whizzed by, a minglement of steel spokes and red bloomers.

"What is that there?" asked Uncle Hiram, withdrawing his gaze from the high buildings to look after the vision.

"That is the new woman," answered his nephew.

"The new womern? Looks like the old boy."—Indianapolis Journal.

CANADA TO KIPLING.

J. W. Bengough in The Toronto Globe

Hail to thee, Poet Kipling,
My love to you over the sea,
With thanks for the gallant verses
You've lately inscribed to me.
At your praise in fervid English
The flame to my cheeks arose,
And my bosom heaved—tho' you call me
"Our Lady of the Snows."

The title is pretty, I grant you,
And I know you meant to be kind,
But I wish you could hit on another
Less risky, if you don't mind.
Of course, as implying my "whiteness,"
I modestly murmur "It goes,"
But I fear few will give that meaning
To "Our Lady of the Snows."

You see, there's a prevalent notion—
Which does me a grievous wrong—
That my climate is almost arctic,
And my Winters ten months long
Perhaps that is your idea,
For it's widespread, goodness knows!
And this phrase will make it more so—
"Our Lady of the Snows."

Now the fact, dear Mr. Kipling,
As I'm sure you'll be glad to hear,
Is that my climate is peerless
Throughout the circling year.
I've snow, of course, in season,
And a blizzard some times blows,
But you might as well call England
"Our Lady of the Snows."

Come over and see, good Rudyard,
My Spring, my Summer, my Fall,
And you'll own that for perfect weather
My specimen "downs 'em all."
I will treat you to air that's nectar,
And a sky that no other land shows;
Then, after seven months of sunshine,
Call me "Lady of the Snows"!

No; I've just enough of Winter
To give a glow to my cheek;
Call me "Queen of the Northern Maples,"
If a fancy title you seek.
But give me a name less chilly
For one in whose bosom glows
A warm, deep love for the empire,
Than "Our Lady of the Snows."

FIVE ANARCHISTS KILLED

Shot Dead by Spanish Troops Outside Fort Montjuich at Barcelona.

PITILESS EXECUTION IN PUBLIC

One of the Criminals Had to be Shot Three Times Before Death Ensued —All Died Shouting "Long Live Anarchy"—Two of Them Were Married on Monday.

BARCELONA, May 4.—Five of the Anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage of June 7 last at the feast of Corpus Christi were shot this morning outside Fort Montjuich. They shouted "Long live Anarchy!" just before the order to fire was given.

The men executed formed part of a gang of over eighty persons who threw a bomb into a religious procession which was on its way to the Church of Santa Maria del Mar, the grandest church, after the cathedral, in Barcelona, killing a dozen people outright and wounding nearly fifty others, some of whom have since died from their injuries. The remainder of the gang will be deported. Two of the men executed to-day were married yesterday afternoon to women who were included among the prisoners to be transported.

The troops fired repeated volleys, and all the Anarchists died calmly. Molas and Alsina exclaimed: "We are innocent! This is murder!"

Ascheri was the only one of the five who did not protest his innocence. The public was kept at a distance by a large force of soldiers.

After the first volley from the firing party, one of the Anarchists remained kneeling where he had been placed for execution. At the second volley this man fell, but was not killed, and a third volley was required before life was pronounced extinct.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Americans Presented by Ambassador and Mrs. Hay.

LONDON, May 4.—Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, second daughter of Queen Victoria, represented her Majesty today at the Drawing Room held in Buckingham Palace. The function was poorly attended, as all interested were trying to reserve themselves for the Drawing Room of next Tuesday, which will be held by the Queen in person.

The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, presented Mr. Henry White, upon the latter's reappointment as Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Hay presented Mrs. A. Drexel and Miss Julia Rush of Philadelphia and Mrs. J. L. Taylor and Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes of New York.

Mrs. Drexel wore white satin trimmed with point lace, a Court train of white brocaded velvet, lined with pale pink satin, a diamond tiara and heart on her corsage. Her jewelry consisted of diamonds and sapphires, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids.

Miss Rush was dressed in white satin, with a train embroidered with silver. Her corsage was trimmed with white lilacs and white cherry blossoms.

Mrs. Taylor wore ivory satin, with bodice of chiffon embroidered with pearls, gold and blue, with a train of black velvet lined with pale pink silk. Her bouquet was of pink roses and lilies of the valley.

SENATOR TOLAIN IS DEAD.

"The Grave Digger of the French Senate" Passes Away.

PARIS, May 4.—Henri Louis Tolain, Senator from the Seine, who at one time termed himself the "Grave digger of the Senate," on account of his advocacy of the suppression of the upper chamber, of which he was a member, is dead.

Henri Louis Tolain, Senator from the Department of the Seine, was born in Paris on June 18, 1828. For a time he followed the trade of a carver, at the same time devoting himself to the study of political economy. In 1861 he was made Assistant Secretary of the Labor Commission to the London Exposition, and at the instance of the French Government was sent to England in 1862 with a delegation of French workmen to study and compare the different industries.

Two years later he was one of those who attended the meeting in St. Martin's Hall, London, and laid the foundation for the International Association of Workmen, formed after the model of the British trade unions. From a simple economical organization, this association soon became a powerful political force, having its General Committee, with headquarters in London. A number of workmen's congresses were subsequently held in various parts of Europe. At the Brussels Congress, in 1868, M. Tolain proposed that the delegates should decide whether, in case of a general war being declared in Europe, "the women should in the measure of their strength prevent it by breaking out." In the same period he was also a collaborator on the Courrier Français. During the next three years he devoted himself with more or less success to local politics, and was finally in 1871 elected to represent the Department of the Seine in the National Assembly. After the rebellion of March of the same year, he signed the proclamation on which the Deputies and Mayors of Paris accepted the municipal elections determined by the Central Committee of the National Guard.

On Jan. 30, 1876, M. Tolain was elected to the Senate from the same department that he represented in the Assembly. On account of his advocacy of the suppression of the upper chamber he gave himself the title of "Grave digger of the Senate," and this appellation has ever since been used in connection with his name.

M. Tolain was re-elected to the Senate in 1891, and in the same year was sent as a delegate of France to the Workmen's Congress at Berlin.

Eleven of Her Crew Drowned.

ABERDEEN, May 4.—A collision has occurred off Girdleness Lighthouse between the British steamers Collynee and Gringoe. The Collynee sank and eleven of her crew were drowned.

The Spaniards Capture Naic.

MANILA, May 4.—The Spanish troops have captured Naic. In the engagement the insurgents lost 500 killed; the Spanish lost, 20 killed and had 80 wounded. Two hundred of the insurgents were captured.

Oscar Wilde Still in Prison.

LONDON, May 4.—Oscar Wilde is still in Reading Prison, but he will be released on the 18th or 19th of this month.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

PARIS, May 4.—Advices received here from Djibouti say that Prince Henry of Orleans arrived at Addisabeba on April 11 and had an audience of King Menelik of Abyssinia on April 12.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has authorized the non-recurring expenditure, provided for in the supplementary estimates, of 40,000,000 marks to create a reserve of field artillery and material.

LONDON, May 4.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, answering a question, informed the House that her Majesty's Government had not received a request to grant a charter to an individual or a syndicate for the purpose of acquiring a portion of British Columbia.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, May 4.—The Chilean steamer Palera, carrying the American mails, which, as announced in these dispatches on April 29, was quarantined in the Gunyaquil River, Ecuador, several cases of yellow fever having been reported on board of her, sailed yesterday for Africa, Chile, direct. The American mails, therefore, cannot arrive here until May 12.

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE.

The New Steamship of the North German Lloyd Launched.

STETTIN, May 4.—The new twin-screw express steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sister ship of the Friedrich der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd Line, was launched here to-day in the presence of Emperor William of Germany.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is the largest vessel afloat. She is 648 feet long, as compared with the Lucania's 620 feet; 66 feet beam, (Lucania, 65 feet 3 inches,) 43 feet depth, (Lucania, 43 feet,) and will register 14,000 tons, (Lucania, 12,950.) Her horse power, however, if the original plans are followed, will be but 27,000, as compared with the Lucania's 30,000. She will be, however, a very speedy vessel. She has two triple expansion engines, and two three-bladed propellers measuring 22 feet 3¾ inches in diameter. She has four smoke stacks 12 feet 2 inches in diameter each, and reaching to a height of 106 feet from the keel.

Her first cabin rooms are nearly all on the upper decks, and her main saloon will seat 350 diners at once. The early Italian Rennaisance will prevail in the decorations. The sheltered promenade deck is 400 feet long.

There are accommodations for 370 second cabin passengers and 800 steerage.

Light is supplied by 1,600 electric lamps, and there will be running water throughout the ship.

The vessel will contain the most recent improvements in all departments, the factors of both safety and comfort having been fully considered. Bilge keels will reduce rolling to a minimum, while the vessel's great length will lessen the pitching. As the engines are balanced by the Schlich system, the vibrations will be but little felt. There are sixteen transverse bulkheads, and one longitudinal bulkhead in the engine room, the four groups of boilers being each in a separate watertight compartment. The double bottom is divided into twenty-two sub-divisions. There will be twenty-four large lifeboats placed on the awning deck. Twelve pumps have a capacity for throwing 3,600 tons of water an hour.

The crew will number 450 all told.

GRADUATES AT PRINCETON.

One of the Largest Theological Classes Ever Known There.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—The annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary was held to-day, and brought together a distinguished body of ministers of the Presbyterian denomination. The formal exercises began this morning with the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. The Rev. Dr. Jere Witherspoon of Baltimore was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. James T. Leftwich, and Col. John J. McCook of New York City was chosen as the successor of the Hon. John Scott of Philadelphia, who died last November.

The commencement exercises were held in Miller Chapel, beginning at 10 A. M. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell was in the pulpit, and at his right sat the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of New York, who delivered the sermon to the graduating class, and to his left was the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth of New York. The charge to the graduating class was delivered by Prof. W. M. Paxton.

The Rev. Maitland Alexander, the new President of the Board of Directors, announced the assignment of fellowships and prizes. The George S. Green Fellowship in Hebrew was awarded to Kerr Duncan MacMillan of Mount Forest, Ontario. Thomas Cowden Laughlin of Barnesville, Ohio, won the Archibald Robinson Fellowship in New Testament Exegesis. Senior prizes were awarded as follows: In New Testament Exegesis, first prize, Harry Swartz Ecker, of New Windsor, Md.; second prize, Charles Ernst Guoler of Evansville, Ind. In Old Testament Exegesis, Charles Frederick Morrison of Ambala, India.

Middle-year prizes were awarded as follows: In Hebrew, to Seldon Long Haines, of South MacAlister, Indian Territory, with honorable mention of C. H. H. Branch of Ellicott City, Md. In Greek, first prize to Henry Martin Bruins, of Alto, Wis.; second, to Walter Everett Smith, of Philadelphia. Honorable mention was awarded to William Bowne Cooke of Wheeling, West Va., and Henry Buck Marster of Philadelphia.

Diplomas were awarded to seventy members of the graduating class—one of the largest classes ever graduated from the institution.

Upon the conclusion of the graduating exercises, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Westminster Standards was celebrated. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D. S. Gregory of New York City, and James D. Moffat, President of Washington and Jefferson College. The afternoon was given over to the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, in Stuart Hall, where a large number of alumni sat down to an elaborate dinner, and toasts were responded to by President Patton of Princeton University, the Rev. Dr. S. Y. Mitchell of Lancaster, Penn., the Rev. Dr. S. S. Mitchell of Buffalo, President Moffat of Washington and Jefferson College, and the Rev. A. A. Aller of Troy.

Several of the newly graduated theologians have already received appointments. W. B. Lusk and S. M. Melkonyan were ordained last night in the First Presbyterian Church. Ernest F. Kelgwin has been called to the Scots Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and A. W. McCurdy will go immediately as assistant pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

INHALED ILLUMINATING GAS.

James Haskell Found Unconscious on the Floor of His Room.

James Haskell, aged fifty-five years, was found yesterday morning on the floor in his apartments, at 125 East Twenty-ninth Street, in an unconscious condition from inhaling illuminating gas. A tip had been removed from the burner in the gas bracket. The man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and last night was discharged as cured.

Haskell's landlady told the police that the escape of the gas was due to an accident.

Haskell is understood to have been a Government clerk, recently discharged. His effects, on being overhauled by the police, revealed considerable jewelry—some diamond studded—a good wardrobe, and $451.26 in money. He is said to belong to a prominent Southern family.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A Year's Progress—Some Teachers Not Paid Living Salaries.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented yesterday at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, contained the following information:

During the year there were 151 new class rooms opened, giving 7,556 new seats. The number of pupils on register at the close of the year was 126,175, an increase of 7,854 over that of the preceding year. The number of different pupils instructed was 153,391, an increase of 7,393 over that of the preceding year. The average daily attendance for the year was 106,449, an increase of 2,591 over that of the preceding year. The per capita cost of instruction, estimated on the average attendance, increased from $20.41 in 1895 to $21.42 in 1896, and from $14.52 to $14.87, if estimated on the total number of different pupils instructed.

The report urged immediate attention to the necessity for a revision of salaries paid to class teachers, particularly in the primary and the lower grammar grades, as the annual pay of the teachers in those departments is not sufficient to allow the incumbents to live comfortably in a large city and at the same time to take advantage of those opportunities for self improvement which are necessary to continuous intellectual growth. The report was adopted.

Funeral of James A. Cowie.

The funeral services of ex-Alderman James A. Cowie were held at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in West Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, last evening, the Rev. O. S. Roach, rector of the church, officiating. Chaplain Charles Evers of Farnham Post, G. A. R., read prayers over the remains. The Ancient Order of United Workmen was represented by a delegation. The pall bearers, all members of Farnham Post, of which the deceased was a member, were Commander John Campbell, Senior Vice Commander John Fox, Junior Vice Commander James Campbell, Past Commander John J. Finn, Adjutant James Treavey, and Comrades McGloin, Slocum, Jennings, Lidecker, and Gormerly. Many prominent persons were present. The remains will be interred to-day in the family plot in New York Bay Cemetery.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MEADE

He Failed to Rally from the Effects of an Operation in Washington for Appendicitis.

WAS BORN IN NEW YORK CITY

Sketch of His Eventful Career, Which Practically Closed at the Time of His Quarrel with the Cleveland Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, (retired,) United States Navy, who had been ill in Washington for three weeks, died to-day at Mr. Johnson's private sanitarium. He had been ill with the grip, and was recently attacked with appendicitis. An operation had to be performed, and from its effects he failed to rally. The funeral will be held at Miss Patterson's home, 1,110 Vermont Avenue, and the interment, with military honors, will be at Arlington.

Rear Admiral Richard Worsam Meade, known as one of the most gallant commanders of the United States Navy, was born in the Ninth Ward of New York City on Oct. 9, 1837, and his naval career began Oct. 2, 1850, when he was appointed a midshipman from California. After spending three years at the Naval Academy, on the practice ship Preble, and on the steam frigate San Jacinto, he was orderd to the sloop-of-war St. Louis, and while serving on board that ship was present at the famous Martin Koszta affair, of which the following is, in part, his own version: "We had been cruising in the Levant for some time, and on June 23, 1853, cast anchor off the City of Smyrna. The American Consul at that port, Mr. Offley, presently came aboard and informed us that one Martin Koszta, an alleged American citizen, had been kidnapped two days before by order of the Austrian Consul, and was at that moment in irons on board an Austrian man-of-war lying in the harbor. About an hour later a delegation of residents of Smyrna, chiefly English subjects, came aboard and begged our commander, Ingraham, to take some action regarding Koszta, whose offense, though purely political, would probably cost him his life.

"This statement sufficed. Our commander had his gig manned, went aboard the Austrian brig-of-war Hussar, and asked to see Koszta. I was with him. Some discussion took place, and it was evident that the Austrian officer in charge attempted to evade the request. The demand was thereupon made peremptory, and was complied with. Ingraham insisted that during the interview Koszta's irons should be removed, and this was also conceded. The prisoner then informed us that, although he was not a full citizen, he had taken out his first papers after a residence in the United States of two years, and when the prescribed time had expired would take out final papers.

Made Ready for Battle.

"For the next few days a spirited correspondence ensued between the Austrian and American officers both on land and at sea, when finally the Austrian Consul announced his intention to send Koszta to Trieste by the next steamer. The American Consul made a formal protest; but Ingraham was not satisfied with diplomacy. He simply heaved anchor, bore down on the Hussar, and sent word to the Austrian commander that Koszta must not be removed until the American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople had been communicated with. All this, too, in the face of the fact that the Austrian force in the harbor consisted of two men-of-war and two one-gun merchant vessels, while we had just our old sloop, with 20 guns and 220 men, against their 33 guns and 550 men. But Ingraham meant business, and the Austrians quickly realized it. After considerable delay, we were advised by Mr. Brown, our Chargé, that, as Koszta was not a naturalized citizen, whatever we did for him must be done on the grounds of humanity and not of legal right. Thus, all the responsibility was thrown on Ingraham, and he promptly assumed it. Early next morning he made a demand on the Austrian commander for Koszta's surrender by 4 in the afternoon under pain of forcible seizure if the demand were refused. The Austrian did refuse, however, and the other man-of-war, the Artemisia, a twelve-gun schooner fitted with sweeps, bore down on us and placed herself across the bows of our ship, ready to pour in a raking broadside. We immediately started to prepare for action, but while we were doing this negotiations had been going on between the Austrian Consul and commander. Shortly before the fight was to commence we received a message from the Austrian commander suggesting that Koszta be turned over to the French Consul pending a settlement of difficulties by the Governments of Austria and the United States. To this Ingraham assented, much to the chagrin of the Austrian. However, our erstwhile foe did not long bear malice; for on the Fourth of July, two days after the incident, he hoisted the American colors, just as if nothing had happened."

At the outbreak of the civil war Meade was detailed as instructor in gunnery on board the receiving ship Ohio, and later served as executive officer on the steam sloop Dacotah of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and on the Conemaugh of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. In 1862 he was commissioned Lieutenant Commander, and was placed in command of the ironclad Louisville. Becoming disabled while engaged in breaking up guerrilla warfare on the Mississippi, he was in December of the same year sent East as an invalid, and on his recovery he was assigned to the command of the steamer United States, which was sent in chase of the Confederate privateer Tacony.

Meade commanded the naval battalion during the riots in New York in July, 1863, and succeeded in maintaining order in his district.

Commanded the Marblehead.

His next duty was on board the gunboat Marblehead. While in command of that vessel he took an active part against the enemy, and rendered efficient service in conjunction with the troops of Gen. Gillmore. He especially distinguished himself when the Confederates, under Kemper, made an attack from John's Island earthworks, with the intention of driving off the Marblehead by a heavy artillery fire. The Marblehead's crew consisted of seventy men. After a sharp fight of over an hour the Pawnee and the Williams came to that vessel's aid, and the attack was repulsed. The Marblehead was struck thirty times, and many of her crew were killed and wounded.

He commanded the Narragansett from 1871 to 1873, and was especially commended by the Secretary of the Navy for "great judgment and skill" shown in negotiating a commercial treaty with the Samoan Islands.

In July, 1883, he was made Captain, and put in charge of the New York Navy Yard, and four years later was transferred to the Washington Navy Yard as Commandant. In 1892 Meade was commissioned Commodore, and in 1894 he became Rear Admiral.

Disagreement with Administration.

In May, 1895, troubles which had existed between Rear Admiral Meade and the Navy Department became public. There had been various unpleasant incidents, causing unfriendly feeling, including a dispute between the Rear Admiral and the Consul at Curacao, and the affair of a fleet surgeon who had refused to answer an application for help from a merchant vessel. It was said at the time that Meade was a constant sufferer from wounds received during the civil war, which increased his natural irascibility. He complained to the newspapers of the conduct of the department in ordering most of his squadron, including his flagship, the New York, to the Kiel Canal celebration, and the refusal to let him have the Cincinnati in her place.

On the 9th of May he had his pennon hauled down from the New York and left the ship, having sent in his request to be relieved from command, and announced his purpose to ask to be retired under the forty years' service provision. His retirement for age would not have been due until October, 1890.

During the interval between his ceasing duty and his formal retirement, he publicly and bitterly criticised President Cleveland and Secretary of the Navy Herbert. The expression which gave special offense was, "I am an American and a Union man—two things this Administration can't stand." There was serious talk of a court-martial for this language, and more of the same general kind regarded as being in disregard of discipline. No such action was taken, but he was placed on the retired list.

POISONED BY THEIR DRINKS.

Four Men Killed by Vile Whisky, or What They Supposed Was Whisky, When They Drank It.

HUNTINGTON, Ill., May 4.—Perry Kaufman, William Davis, and John Drabenstott stole some alcohol (as they thought) from the drug store of E. E. Yoos, in Markle, a village ten miles east of this city, Saturday night, and a few hours after swallowing the drug all three became violently sick.

Kaufman and Davis died last night, and Drabenstott is at the point of death. The drug they drank was found to be pyroxylic alcohol, a deadly poison, only intended for mechanical purposes.

JONESBORO, Ga., May 4.—Two men died here late last night from the effects of whisky they drank last Saturday night. They were L. J. Bright and Jack Phillips, both well known citizens.

Bright obtained possession of a receipt for the manufacture of whisky at very little cost, and having prepared a quantity of the concoction, invited friends to partake of it last Saturday night. The party gathered and put in several hours in revelry. All of those who participated were taken very sick, and Bright and Phillips died in fearful agony, and nine others are now desperately ill. It will not be surprising if more deaths occur.

There was something of a poisonous nature in the concoction prepared by Bright. It is known that the receipt contained cologne spirits as one of its several ingredients. Each of the dead men leaves a penniless family.

THE SENECA OIL WELL LEASES.

Evidence to Show that the Indians Were Made Drunk Before Consenting to Them.

OLEAN, N. Y., May 4.—In accordance with a resolution introduced by Senator Quay, the investigation of the manner in which leases for oil well operations were obtained from the Seneca tribe of Indians has been begun here. P. E. McCormack, a representative of the Interior Department, by shrewd examination of witnesses elicited the information that irregular methods were employed.

A young Indian woman testified that she was present at the meeting of the Seneca Council when the lease of the reservation was given, and that a Salamanca hotel keeper was there with whisky, which he gave freely to the Indians in council. She stated that two of the Councilors at least were drunk.

The manager of the Seneca Oil Company, E. B. Vreeland, to-day testified that the company had purchased the Barker lease, covering 55,000 acres of land, for $200. His company had secured from the Indians a ratification of about 4,000 acres of that lease by the payment of $1,000 bonus, the agreement to pay $3,000 more when oil was discovered, and to employ Indians on the lease. He emphatically denied bribery. Testimony was adduced to show that the value of the Seneca Oil Company's lease was about $30,000.

HOMEOPATHS IN SESSION.

Officers Elected by the State Society of New Jersey.

NEWARK, May 4.—The forty-third annual meeting of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society was held here today. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Edward J. Howe of Newark; First Vice President—Dr. M. H. C. Woodruff of Boonton; Second Vice President—Dr. B. H. B. Sleight of Newark; Third Vice President—Dr. W. H. H. Bull of Atlantic City; Recording Secretary—Dr. C. Herbert Church of Nutley; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Wallace McGeorge of Camden; Treasurer—Dr. William F. Beggs of Newark; Necrologist—Edwin De Baun of Passaic.

Drs. Anne E. Griffith of Camden, T. Y. Kinne of Paterson, Isaac Cooper of Trenton, and C. H. Church of Nutley were elected to the Board of Censors.

SAMPLED HIS OWN CHEESE,

And Had to be Placed in the Charge of Physicians.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4.—City Chemist Hill made a report to Health Commissioner Wende that samples of the cheese which threw three families into convulsions last week contained an extraordinary amount of tyrotoxicon. The Health Department has learned that the cheese was bought from a factory in East Concord, conducted by Samuel Vance.

Vance came to town and professed his skepticism that the cheese was unwholesome. To prove it was good, he ate some. In less than half an hour afterward he was taken violently ill, and was removed to the home of relatives, where doctors attended him and pronounced that he was suffering from tyrotoxicon poisoning. He has not yet entirely recovered.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.

A Chicago Workman Made Away with $9,800 in Money and Jewels.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Charles E. Lawrence, a painter, whom Mrs. W. E. Blair of 432 South Oakley Avenue befriended, repaid her kindness by stealing $2,300 and diamonds valued at $7,500 from her compartment at the Chamber of Commerce safety deposit vaults. The valuables were taken from the box some time between Saturday and Monday morning.

Saturday a loan of $200 which Mrs. Blair had made a loan and building association became due, and not feeling able to go down town to make the collection herself, she sent Lawrence, whom she had working about the house. He was instructed to collect the money and put it in Mrs. Blair's safety deposit box. He took the key and a note to the manager of the vaults.

Lawrence collected the money and went to the vaults and took the contents of the box. When he failed to return Mrs. Blair became uneasy. She called on her brother-in-law, J. M. Seeber, and he found that a theft had been committed. A warrant was issued for Lawrence's arrest.

CAPT. ROMEYN'S NEW OFFICE.

He Has Accepted a Position Under the Chilean Government.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4.—Capt. Henry Romeyn of the Fifth Infantry, whose court-martial on serious charges has just been concluded at Fort McPherson, has accepted a post under the Chilean Government. Its exact nature is not known. The Captain said this afternoon:

"My new position is one which I cannot talk about just yet. My first duty is to go to Nashville and look after the exhibit which Chile has sent to the Tennessee Centennial. My age entitles me to retirement on June 1, and I will be able then to seek any employment I see fit."

It is said here that Romeyn got the appointment at the suggestion of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was in command of the Fifth for many years. The findings of the court in the Romeyn case have been forwarded to Gen. Merritt at Governors Island. The impression prevails at Fort McPherson that he has been acquitted.

Capt. Romeyn's final argument maintained that he proved his right to make comments on the behavior of Mrs. O'Brien and Lieut. Bamford, when it was common property both at the garrison and in the city. None of the officers composing the court-martial will talk, but it is believed that they took this view of the affair. Romeyn's greatest effort was to establish by his many witnesses that his criticism of Mrs. O'Brien was only one instance of many others which had become public.

Capt. Romeyn has filed charges against Lieut. Frank Bamford, the officer who was reported to be engaged to Miss Romeyn. The charges are based on Bamford's denial of the engagement. The charges have been forwarded to Washington, with a list of witnesses.

President McMillan Reappointed.

President Samuel McMillan of the Park Board was reappointed by Mayor Strong yesterday for a full term, subject to the operations of the Greater New York charter.

IDEA OF OPERA GIVEN UP

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau Corporation.

GRAU AND SCHOEFFEL FREED

They Received Permission to Enter the Business on Their Own Account—Reports of the Directors and Accountants.

The stockholders of the corporation of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to give up all idea of operatic business for the future, to release Maurice Grau and John B. Schoeffel from their obligation not to enter the business on their own account, and to concentrate "the energies of the company toward managing and eventually making the best possible disposition of the Tremont Theatre, in Boston." The meeting was held in the offices of the company, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Edward Lauterbach, Robert Dunlap, and John B. Schoeffel or the Board of Directors were present, and over two-thirds of the stockholders were represented. Robert Dunlap, Edward Lauterbach, Thomas P. Fowler, John B. Schoeffel, and Maurice Grau were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year. The accountant's report and that of the Directors were presented and approved. The latter statement referred to the excellent prospects for grand opera which existed at the opening of the last season, and laid much of the subsequent ill fortune to the deaths of William Steinway and Henry E. Abbey and the loss by the illness of Melba and Eames.

"Notwithstanding these misadventures," says the report, the company closed the New York season showing a fair profit. However, the Chicago engagement, immediately following the New York season, proved so unfortunate from the beginning that without substantial financial aid the company would have been obliged to close the season at that time."

The accountant's report shows an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to nearly $20,000.

Shortly before the meeting Mr. Schoeffel was gratified by an unusual token of esteem from some of the employes of the Opera House. He was introduced to a gathering of them in one of the offices, and a handsome silver loving cup for himself and an umbrella with handle of mother-of-pearl and silver for his wife, engraved with her name, were presented to him. William Parry made the presentation speech, and Mr. Schoeffel returned thanks in an address, in which he recalled the memories of his twenty-one years' connection with the opera business. The loving cup is about 7 inches high and prettily chased. It bears on one side the inscription: "To John B. Schoeffel, as a mark of esteem and regard from the heads of the working departments of the Metropolitan Opera House, May 4, 1897." On the other side are the names of the donors—William Parry, C. D. McGehan, Edward Siedle, Andrew Boyd, M. Hirsch, H. Schaad, E. Castelbert, J. Stewart, Ernest Goerlitz, Richard Neiville, T. Bull, W. Scattergood, A. Albertieri, C. Witham, J. Bull, Mrs. Torris, and A. Durand.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Souvenirs will be distributed at the Broadway Theatre to-night, in commemoration of the five hundredth performance of "The Wizard of the Nile."

At the close of the engagement of "Never Again" at the Garrick Theatre the piece will be presented at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, for a run of twelve weeks.

The programme arranged for the benefit of J. W. Collier, at the Herald Square Theatre, May 20, will include selections by the Bostonians and "The Wedding Day" company, including Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis.

Oscar Hammerstein expects to begin making preparations next week for the production of Audran's opera "La Poupée," which was purchased for him by his manager, Alfred E. Aarons, recently in London. The piece is now having a successful run at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London.

Daniel Frohman has closed the regular season of the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company, and goes abroad to-day in quest of new plays for next season. Mr. Frohman has a number of contracts pending with American and English authors, and he hopes to get one or two plays while abroad that will please Lyceum Theatre goers. He will rejoin his company in Chicago in August.

The free list is taxed to such an extent at the Casino that Manager Frank Murray of "The Wedding Day" Company has been compelled to enter into an engagement with Managers Lederer and McLellan to have all passes issued signed by the managers of the theatre and opera company, respectively, before being honored. It is also understood that all passes are to be paid for by the manager who issues them.

The matinée performance of "Divorçons" by Mrs. Fiske for the benefit of the Maternity Free Bed Fund of the Hahnemann Hospital will be given Friday. The roles will be acted as follows: Des Prunelles, Frederic de Belleville; Adhernas, Alfred Hickman; Clavignac, Wilfrid North; Bastien, Georgo Trader; Joseph, Louis Mann; Commissary of Police, John Jack; Mme. de Brionne, Lulu Klein; Mlle. de Lusignan, Harriet Sterling; Josepha, Bijou Fernandez, and Cyprienne, Mrs. Fiske.

The "Secret Service" company and William Gillette will sail for Europe to-day, leaving a week and a half earlier than was originally arranged. In the London production the actors in the cast will be the same as played in the piece at the Garrick Theatre, with the exception of Blanche Walsh, who replaces Amy Busby, and Harry Woodruff, temporarily replacing Walter Thomas. Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Miss Agnes Miller, and Mrs. Alf Hayman are also among theatrical folk that sail.

A forged order of admission was presented at the Bijou Theatre last night by a man who gave his name as Edward Frifenthal. The order was issued on a printed form, with coupon attached, and bore the name "Bijou Theatre." It was signed with the name of M. A. Rosenfeld, and indorsed "Chas. A. Reynolds." The man said that the order was given to him by a friend, who bought it at 771 Columbus Avenue. The matter was placed in the hands of the police by the managers of the theatre.

Madeleine Lucette Ryley, author of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," sails for Europe to-day on the St. Paul. Mrs. Ryley will arrange for the production of this piece in London for Charles Hawtrey. She has sold the rights of "Christopher, Jr.," to a French manager, who will produce the piece under her supervision this season in Paris. Mrs. Ryley will return to New York early in the Autumn to superintend the production of "A Coat of Many Colors," which she has written for Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon. E. H. Sothern will produce a new play by Mrs. Ryley at the Lyceum next season, as well as "Change Alley," the new piece written for him by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson.

The managers of the Bijou Theatre were notified yesterday that the play, "At the French Ball," was the property of Adolph Corbett, and was duly copyrighted by him Oct. 20, 1884. In the notice Mr. Corbett's lawyers stated that they had no desire to commence an action unless the matter could not be amicably arranged. Dr. George W. Purdy, the manager and husband of Fanny Rice, stated that two years ago he advertised for a play, and received about 100 manuscripts, all of which he returned. Later he had "Three Pairs of Shoes" adapted and produced, under the title of "Nancy," which later was changed to "Nancy at the French Ball," and again changed to its present title. Mr. Corbett claims that he sent the manuscript of "At the French Ball" to Dr. Purdy, and that it was never returned. Some developments are expected.

Boy Killed by a Brick.

Dennis Hurley, six years old, of 221 East Forty-fourth Street, was struck and killed by a falling brick yesterday afternoon. The brick is supposed to have been thrown by one of several children who were attracting pigeons to the roof of the house 208 to 212 East Forty-fourth Street by scattering grain and killing them with bricks. The boy was playing in the street, and the brick struck him from above. The police were not able to find out who threw the brick.

Plant Line.

S. S. Olivette sails from Boston every Saturday noon for Halifax, and S. S. Halifax every Tuesday noon for Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown. Boston office, 290 Washington St.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin F. Thorne.

Edwin F. Thorne, the well-known actor, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning, a victim of Bright's disease, a complication of stomach troubles and dropsy. For more than a week prior to his death he had not laid down, being unable to breathe unless in a sitting posture.

Edwin F. Thorne was one of the sons of Charles R. Thorne, and the brother of Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Emily Thorne Chamberlain, and was, like most of the other members of his family, conspicuous on the American stage for many years. He was born in this city in 1845, and he made his first appearance on the stage at Winter Garden Theatre in 1859. The next year he went to California, where his father was then high in favor as actor and manager, and gained some distinction in "juvenile" parts.

In 1865 he returned to this city, but his engagements here were fitful, and he never was as well known in New York as his brother Charles, who was so long the leading actor in the Union Square Theatre.

Edwin was a dashing and vigorous actor, however, and was very popular in other cities. Early in the eighties he was in partnership with Nat C. Goodwin, and they appeared together in "The Black Flag." His wife was an actress, and his daughter Blanche was also on the stage for a time, "creating" the leading female rôle in "The Still Alarm." In late years Mr. Thorne has been in bad health.

Joseph Thorne.

Joseph Thorne, the inventor of the Thorne typesetting and distributing machine, died at his home, 89 Highland Avenue, Sing Sing, yesterday. Death was due to Bright's disease and heart failure. He was a son of John Thorne, and was born at Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y. He was seventy-one years of age, having been born Feb. 17, 1826. His family was a Quaker one. When very young Mr. Thorne showed a fondness for machinery. He served through the Mexican war, and later became an engineer.

He was Second Engineer of the ill-fated Arctic for a time, but resigned, and the last trip he made in the ship was the one before that on which she started and never finished. Mr. Thorne's inventions were many. Among them were a typewriter, a sewing machine, and the typesetting machine. For some time he was associated with Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine. Later he was with the Singer Company, and for them went to Scotland and established a factory there.

The funeral will be held from the house on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M. The interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Thomas W. Moore.

Thomas W. Moore, the General Superintendent of Henry C. Miner's theatres, and President of the Miner & Brooks Theatrical Syndicate, died yesterday morning at his home, 196 Third Avenue. He was Mr. Miner's brother-in-law, and was born in this city fifty-six years ago. While still a boy he got employment in theatres, and as he grew older he went into the costume business. Later he became property man at Niblo's. Mr. Moore then went to Brooklyn, where he became stage manager for Mr. and Mrs. Conway. After Mrs. Conway's death he toured several theatrical companies through Canada, and then returned to New York. Of late years he has had the care of all of Mr. Miner's places of amusement. He contracted a cold on the day of the Grant Memorial parade, and that developed into pneumonia. He leaves a wife and a married daughter. The interment will in all probability be in Stamford, Conn.

Major Oliver R. McCormick.

Major Oliver R. McCormick, well known among life insurance men of this city, died at his home, 102 East Ninetieth Street, Sunday, at the age of sixty-five, after a brief illness. He was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young he left home and went to St. Louis, starting in business as a merchant. He joined the Confederate Army, fought under Gen. Price, and was brevetted Major for his courage and bravery in several battles. After the war he married and came to this city. He had at various times represented the Mutual, Equitable, and New York Life Insurance Companies. He leaves a wife and five children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 9 o'clock this morning, and then in St. Lawrence's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The interment will be in Calvary.

Schuyler Quackenbush.

Schuyler Quackenbush, a well-known Brooklynite, died at the home of his niece, Mrs. James Clarkson, at 805 Driggs Avenue, Monday. He was taken ill with a cold ten days ago, which developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Quackenbush was born in New York fifty years ago, and when a child went to Williamsburg with his parents, and had resided there ever since. He was unmarried, and conducted a harnessmaking business at Bedford Avenue and North Tenth Street for more than twenty years. He was a member of Marsh Lodge, No. 188, F. and A. M., De Witt Templars, and De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 142, R. A. M.

Funeral services will be held this evening at his late residence. The interment will be to-morrow in the family plot at Westwood, N. J.

Henry Keep.

After an illness of ten days, Henry Keep, a resident of Chicago since 1855, died yesterday at his home, 2,014 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He was born in Homer, N. Y., in October, 1820. He settled in Whitewater, Wis., in 1840, and removed to Chicago twelve years later. He had not been in active business for twenty-five years, though he had a down-town office. He was a member of the Calumet Club. He leaves a son, Chauncy Keep, and a daughter, Mrs. George L. Otis.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we offer to exchange into the new 3½% 100-year Gold Bonds, bonds of the following issues:

Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1898.
Lake Shore Railway Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1899.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1900.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, due December 1, 1903.

These Bonds will be received by us on a 3½% interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, against delivery of the new 3½% Gold Bonds at the price of 102½. Circulars giving particulars of the exchange and of the new Bonds can be obtained at our office upon application.

THIS OFFER TO EXCHANGE THE EXISTING BONDS INTO NEW BONDS WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE CO.

Notice is hereby given that the following ELEVEN Bonds have been designated by lot for REDEMPTION

pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

No. 28 No. 132 No. 166 No. 333 No. 345 No. 464
" 50 " 133 " 260 " 334 " 396

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Trustees on OCTOBER 1ST, 1897, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 28th, 1897.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FOR SALE.—200 shares Texas Pacific Land Trust. Address as below, giving price which will be paid. Address "Bonds," Box 154 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Yesterday's stock market was more active than has been the rule for some time past, though even with the increased transactions shown the volume of business did not reach totals indicative of the improvement for which Wall Street has been so much hoping. The extension of business was, very apparently, for professional account. Public interest was not displayed more than lately has been the rule.

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Over and over again it has been pointed out here recently that a substantial short interest had been collected in the market, and that, in some quarters, this short interest was unwieldy, and likely to have effective results marketwise if for any reason there should suddenly come a general covering movement. Such a movement seemed to develop throughout the market yesterday.

***

Sugar led, on the announcement of tariff news from Washington, bearing out forecasts here to the effect that when finally tariff agreement was reached by the statesmen at Washington it would be agreement altogether satisfactory to the Wall Street Trust. Sugar Trust's market quotation jumped up over 3 points, touching a higher price than it has been quoted at in a long time. It is not news to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES that for weeks past there has been a continual consistent absorption of Sugar by some financial interest indisposed to make its identity clear. Wall Street has long had daily bulletins, apparently from inside sources, indicating that the property was in a bad way and that its quotations must go down materially. It looks now as it looked a fortnight ago, when attention here was first directed to it, as if Standard Oil magnates had been large buyers of Sugar Trust securities.

***

The Standard Oil stamp seemed to be upon much of what took place in the rest of the market yesterday also. Houses identified with Standard Oil interests were the leaders in almost every advance scored. In some parts of the market this may be a pretense merely, but in other and conspicuous quarters there is little doubt as to the authenticity of reports which credit important transactions to Standard Oil millionaires. What is undisclosed is whether or not the movement thus started or participated in by this especially strong group of financiers has been for a short turn merely, or is based upon a diagnosis of the situation warranting confidence far more than temporary speculation. If it be but a campaign against the short interest, the influence of yesterday's market buoyancy can, of course, be in no wise lasting or consequential. Certain it is that the short interest which has been material in various parts of the market is now much diminished. Equally certain it is that in so far as what Wall Street calls the "public" is concerned, no sign whatever appears of transactions by them or, even indirectly, for their account.

***

Practically the whole stock list shared in the advances for the day. Stocks were conspicuous chiefly where they lagged, as in the case of Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, and Whisky Trust. Two of these—American Spirits and Missouri Pacific—seem to be on sale now continually for the account of insiders. Perhaps both are unhappily situated beyond what is yet officially disclosed.

***

Western Union, which has been much under attack recently, shared to some extent in the betterment of yesterday, and so did Leather preferred. In both of these stocks it was evident that the covering of shorts was especially an influential factor.

***

London practically did nothing here beyond continuing the quiet purchasing of certain securities, like Louisville and Nashville, having quotations on the other side. Foreign war news cut no figure. Weakness in wheat was without stock market effect. Gold exports were not taken into consideration as deserving of rank among influential factors.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110¾; $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 122¾; $7,000 do., coupon, at 122¾@122⅞, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 113.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Gen. Electric	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	2¾	Lake Shore	1½
Am. Sug. Ref	3¼	Met. Traction	½
Bay State Gas	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	½	National Lead	¾
Can. Southern	½	N. J. Central	1¾
Can. Pacific	3½	N. Y. Central	¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. S. & W. pf	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¼	Northern Pacific	¾
Chicago Gas	1½	Reading	1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Reading 1st pf	1¾
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	Reading 2d pf	¾
Chi., R. I. & P.	1	St. P. & Omaha	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Southern Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Del. & Hudson	2¾	Western Union	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2⅛
Laclede Gas	1¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. f.	2½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. f.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Missouri Pacific col. g. 5s 12

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $132,342,900; balances, $10,434,761; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,176,865.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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Money market conditions yesterday showed no change. There was some little increase in the volume of call business, and a slightly better supply of mercantile paper. In the time department liberal offerings are the only features noticeable.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 9¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 74⅝, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 94½. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 45¼. Atchison sold at 10⅝, Canadian Pacific at 54¾, New York Central at 101½, Erie at 12⅜, and do first preferred at 29. British consols were unchanged at 112⅛ for both money and the account.

Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 194, at Lisbon 50¼, and at Rome 105.47. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 40 pfennigs.

PATIENCE TO BE REWARDED.

Mr. F. B. Keech of the Stock Exchange firm of Bickley & Keech is inclined to be skeptical as to any immediate stock market improvement. Mr. Keech said yesterday:

"The conspicuous absence of the public, as far as Wall Street is concerned, almost makes one despair of the future. In every speculative centre it is the same. Outside of the professional talent there is no stock market. Every one is waiting—and waiting patiently.

"The tariff question and the consequent depression in all lines of trade are, of course, the principal influences against improvement. The cry of hard times is heard everywhere, and the outlook is none of the brightest. Consequently people are not buying speculative securities. They are waiting for future developments. And in the meantime the market fluctuates back and forth within comparatively narrow limits. Nor do I think we will see any substantial business improvement until the Summer is over. This tariff agitation must necessarily keep things back, and until it is settled definitely no business man can know where he stands, nor how to calculate or plan for the future.

"Therefore, I have not much hope for better business here in Wall Street nor for any substantial rise in stocks before the Fall. Considering business conditions and the small earnings of the railroads, prices are at too high a level to start an upward movement. If business was better, and the roads were making more money, there would be reason for higher prices. But as it is, their present level, although low when compared with other years, is not down to any great extent.

"I have great faith in the future, however; there are many reasons to feel confident that in due time the United States will again see great business prosperity. There are many influences inoperative for the moment, which must, when allowed to have their effect, bring about improvement. But I do not think the time for them has come just yet. It will require a little more waiting and a little more patience—patience which, however, will be amply rewarded when the time does come."

CONDITIONS NEVER BETTER.

A bull of the real old-fashioned kind is Mr. R. T. H. Halsey of the Stock Exchange firm of Halsey & Hudnut. Mr. Halsey belives that conditions were never more favorable than now to an extensive upward movement in the stock market, and he believes that the depression which has been so evident for years past has at last come to an end. In speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Halsey said:

"I am bullish, rampantly bullish, on the stock market. I have never seen conditions more favorable than they are at the present moment. We only need business improvement to have the whole situation cleared of its depressing influences, and business improvement is bound to come with the settlement of the tariff question.

"But Wall Street does not usually wait for things to happen. It discounts them. And I believe it has already begun to discount the final settlement of the tariff question in a way that will be beneficial to the business interests of the country. The reporting of the new tariff bill to the Senate, as stated in to-day's dispatches, immediately had an effect on the market—an effect which will be lasting.

"The most favorable feature in the whole situation, to my mind, is the reduction of our surplus products which has taken place in the past few years. We have not on hand any great reserves of wheat or corn or other staples as we had some years ago—the result of overproduction and the outcome of which was disaster. The consuming power of the world seems to have caught up with the production. And we have not now any vast reserves on hand giving low prices and bringing business depression.

"And all the other factors in the situation, all the smaller ones, favor improvement. True, business is bad. In fact, there is no business in any line. But any business man will tell you that there will be business, considerable business, just as soon as this tariff question is out of the way. The European war troubles are over, money is cheap, stocks of goods everywhere are as low as possible, security prices are exceedingly low—everything, to my mind, favors an upward movement in the stock market. Railroad earnings must certainly improve within the coming few months. In the case of Burlington alone, we are practically assured of good earnings for the next two years, for there is already in sight enough corn and cattle traffic to keep up the road's profits.

"I cannot see any reason to feel bearish. As I look at the situation almost everything predicts improvement for the near future."

STOCK JOBBING LIES.

A representative of important interests in the Gould corporations authorizes THE NEW YORK TIMES to make the following statement:

"Current rumors in Wall Street regarding the properties controlled and directed by Messrs. Gould and Sage are rumors started for stock-jobbing purposes, and are such rumors only. They are inventions, misrepresentations, lies. This language is less strong than the facts warrant, for in some of the stories put into circulation today and recently there have been introduced elements even more disreputable than ordinarily invented falsehoods.

"The Manhattan Company is making increases in its earnings, and it is operated at a less percentage of expense than at any time within a half dozen years past. And the results of its operations are net profits beyond everything required in providing the dividend now paid.

"As to Western Union, there has been some inside consideration of a dividend reduction, but at no time has this discussion been more than superficial in its character. Mr. Sage, to some extent, has favored a reduction, but he has not committed himself to it in any such way as Wall Street seems to apprehend. Mr. George J. Gould himself has not spoken to any one on this subject, and it can be relied upon that all representations that Mr. Gould is in favor of cutting the dividend are representations without authority. Mr. Gould will act on the Western Union matter, and his co-Directors will act on it after they have had the complete figures of the quarter's business before them, and even then they will take into consideration circumstances which may be but temporary in their influence. The trouble with Western Union is that Wall Street stock jobbers are making the reduction wholly apart from anything the Directors of the property have done or propose to do.

"In Missouri Pacific there are to be no new bonds issued, there is to be no preferred stock issued. Such tales are merely malicious falsehoods. The Missouri Pacific Company's current earnings are now showing tremendous increases each week. The property is earning now much more than it did a year ago. One thing that Wall Street does not know is that the property is today in better physical condition than it has been for a long time past. It is true that some holders of certain Gould securities have been unfortunately situated, and have been obliged, it would seem, to close out accounts in a very narrow market. This, more than anything else, accounts for what is generally attributed to other influences. Missouri Pacific's stock and collateral trust bonds are weak, not because there has been or is likely to be any change in the financial condition of the Missouri Pacific property itself, but because certain Wall Street holders of those securities have found it advisable to liquidate.

"Neither Mr. George Gould nor Mr. Russell Sage is paying enough attention to stock market matters to keep brokers posted on the floor of the Stock Exchange to support quotations. Representations that Mr. Sage has sold out on Mr. Gould are believed by Mr. Gould's friends to be as baseless as are similarly malicious reports regarding Mr. Gould's own stock market interests."

A WORD TO THE WISE.

At the Windsor last night a prominent Wall Street broker, whose operations are at all times closely watched by the traders, said:

"It was curious to note the enthusiasm brought about by the bulge to-day. There cannot be any doubt that Wall Street is tired of feeling blue. Wall Street does not want to continually take a gloomy view of things, and, after the stagnation which has so thoroughly disgusted people for some time past, opportunities for feeling hopeful are gladly welcomed and made the most of.

"But there is a danger of becoming too hopeful. A bull market has been predicted for some time, and every one has wanted to believe in it, even if it was necessary to disregard real conditions to do so. But the conclusion which seemed to be jumped at yesterday as soon as prices exhibited more real strength than they have for weeks past may prove to be an illogical one. There is no reason to believe that a great bull market has developed over night or that there is going to be a boom throughout the stock market. A little caution now and then proves to be real wisdom."

ONE BULL ARGUMENT.

The bulls, at the present moment are laying great stress upon easy money as an argument in favor of the upward movement which they are predicting. They point out that with call money at 1¼ per cent. and time loans at 2 and 2½ per cent. people will not hesitate to buy securities paying 4 and 5 per cent. at their present prices. The imperturbability with which the money market received the news of gold exports and the predictions of a considerable depletion in the Treasury's gold reserve have given the bulls ground for the contention that money is so plentiful that only the most powerful of influences will advance rates, and that it will be a long time before loans will command higher prices than at present.

THOSE SUGAR SCHEDULES.

The new sugar schedules, as announced in yesterday's Washington dispatches, which brought about a wild scramble to buy Sugar stock and a consequent three-point advance in its price, warmed the hearts of the bull party and gave them the opportunity to shout and rejoice, much to the discomfiture of the bears. But it must be remembered that it is usually not well to feel exuberant before emerging from the woods. Yesterday's news was very good news, indeed, for Sugar stock, and people who are long of it have much cause for self-congratulation. But if they are wise they will temper their exhilaration with a little judgment and caution.

The Senate Committee is not the Senate itself. In fact, experience has taught us that there is sometimes a very wide difference in opinion between the two. There may be in the Senate itself people who come from a country more Populistic and from constituents more demonstrative against trusts than those in the Senate's committee. And it is not improbable that these men will delay as long as possible giving their votes to a measure more favorable to the Sugar Trust than the Wilson bill was or the Dingley bill promised to be.

THE STRENGTH OF THE COALERS.

All of the coal stocks showed considerable strength yesterday, and many a man who was short of them was given a bad quarter of an hour. The bulls had things all their own way and gleefully compelled the shorts to run to cover. That there is a scarcity of the coal stocks in the Street is a fact not to be overlooked. Several of them are loaning at a premium, and it is evident that the floating supply of stock is smaller than in any other active group on the list.

The strength in the coal stocks during the past few days has given rise to much gossip in Wall Street regarding improved conditions in the trade. Official confirmation of this, however, is as yet lacking.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

In its review of trade conditions The Coal Trade Journal to-day will say:

Everything that has been said as to the necessity of restriction of the output, in order to hold prices, is confirmed by the conditions which now exist. At Philadelphia, most of the trade "now have the quiet feeling of confidence in the ability of the anthracite producers to obtain better prices, owing to their apparent perfect agreement on the amount to be produced," and the power thus far developed of an ability to tide over the dull season. With a proper appreciation of the fact that the demand for anthracite does not rapidly increase, and that 40,000,000 tons of coal, newly mined and shipped to market for 1897, will supply all requirements at a profit, there will be a much better year's business recorded at the close.

Wages are being adjusted at all points. In Alabama the men refuse to accept a cut of 5 cents per ton, or from 40 cents to 35 cents. They have also called a meeting to take action in regard to the matter of allowing sub-contractors to work with cheap day labor. In Indiana the men refuse to accept a cut of 5 cents, from 65 to 60 cents, the price last year being 75 cents, but they expressed a willingness to accept 61 cents and steady work. In Northern Illinois operators offer 52½ cents per ton over present screens for the entire year. This has not yet been accepted by the men.

The anthracite producing companies have at last felt their position strong enough to make a price list. Following the Pennsylvania and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the usual fashion, the agents call the attention of buyers to the list that was supposed to rule on and after July 1, 1896. It is said that in thus making what may be called the opening prices for the season of 1897, that it is with the intention, as stated in this column three weeks ago, of forming a basis for advanced prices to take effect about June 1. The list that is now made has been supposed to rule for several months past, during which period it has at times been honored rather in the breach than in the observance; the effect of restriction, continued beyond any previous attempt to regulate the output, has at last strengthened the position of the producers so that they now promulgate a price list.

In the Northwest, there is nothing new in hard coal; the market is at its minimum. The new list of prices keeps the old "July" list to the fore. Soft coal prices are uneven, and the movement is light, business with the railroads not being up to expectations, while the manufacturing demand is very small. An increase, however, is looked for as business improves, and the new season can easily improve upon its predecessor.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $6,906,207, against $6,522,806 in the preceding week, and $7,045,439 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $128,677,129, against $128,406,280 in the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	201	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.		160
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	70
Kings County Tractfon	38	39½
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	126	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	165	175
Third Avenue Railroad	152	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 6s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	75	78
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	100½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	211	212½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	94	98
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	253
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	56	56½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	92	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	109	109½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	100½	101½
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	99	100
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	116	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	22	19
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	299	300
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2s	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	14	16
Trow Directory pf.	34	37

*Ex interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅞@61½c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 15-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,389,230
Exports in same period	7,634,958
Net exports	$6,145,728
Net imports, 1896	825,368
Net exports, 1895	15,972,351
Net exports, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports, 1893	46,494,669

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2.30, and 200 Pharmacist at .10.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	230	Mechanics & Trad's.	125
Butchers & Drovers	125	Mercantile	165
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex	114
Chatham	285	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	Nassau	158
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	206	Ninth National	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Peoples'	210
Fourth National	178	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	325	State of New York	111
Hudson River	155	Third National	90
Importers & Traders'	522	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Leather Manufac's'	18	West Side	275
Lincoln National	75	Western National	114
Manhattan	228		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.09	.09
Andes	.25	.23
Belcher	.35	.38
Best & Belcher	.64	.70
Bullion	.06	.08
Caledonia	.13	.13
Challenge Con.	.36	.38
Chollar	.80	.96
Confidence	1.15	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	2.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.34	.35
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Currie	.29	.34
Hale & Norcross	.82	..
Julia	.01	.04
Justice	.03	..
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.41	.50
Occidental Con.	.18	.17
Ophir	.98	1.10
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.50	.58
Savage	.19	.22
Scorpion	.03	..
Sierra Nevada	.51	.57
Silver Hill	.01	.02
Union Con.	.25	.28
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.30	.22

Silver bars, 61⅛; Mexican dollars, 49½@50. Drafts—Sight, 12¾; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.30	.30
Argentum	.15½	.15½
Blue Bell	.03¾	.03¾
Consolidated	.07	.07
Elkton	.90½	.83½
Gibson	.13	.13
Golden Fleece	.30	.22
Grouse	.05	.05
Isabella	.31¾	.31¾
Jefferson	.03¾	.03¾
Pharmacist	.10¼	.09
Portland	.50	.50
Rosa	.07	.06¾
Union	.13½	.13
Work	.05	.05

*Asked.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable May 20. Transfer books closed from May 10 to 20.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. to stockholders of record, payable May 8. Checks mailed May 17. Books close at noon May 8 and reopen June 9.

The committee of the bondholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company 6 per cent. collateral trust bonds, Howland Davis, Chairman, informs holders that a majority of such bonds have been deposited under the bondholders' agreement and that holders who have not yet deposited their bonds are requested to deposit them on or before Thursday, May 20, after which date bonds, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as the committee may prescribe. Another notice issued by the committee of the holders of Union Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, F. S. Bangs, Chairman, notifies holders of the same that a large majority has been deposited under the bondholders' agreement and requests holders who have not yet deposited to do so before May 15, after which date bonds, if received at all, will be subject to such terms as the committee may prescribe.

FINANCIAL.

The St. Louis Terminal
Cupples Station
AND
Property Company,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
ISSUE OF
$3,000,000
First Mortgage
4½ % Gold Bonds.
DATED JUNE 1, 1897.
DUE JUNE 1, 1917.

Redeemable after June 1, 1902, at 102 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable Dec. 1st and June 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW YORK OR LONDON, IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS AND WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION FOR ANY TAX WHICH THE COMPANY MAY BE REQUIRED TO RETAIN THEREFROM.

THE BONDS ARE COUPON BONDS, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000 AND $500, BUT MAY BE REGISTERED AS TO PRINCIPAL.

THE PROPERTY TO BE MORTGAGED IS VALUED BY THE LEADING APPRAISERS OF ST. LOUIS, THE ANDERSON WADE REALTY CO., APPOINTED BY OURSELVES, AT.....$4,584,638.32

The following is an extract from a letter of the President of the Company, Mr. R. S. BROOKINGS:

"The Cupples Station Wholesale Buildings of St. Louis, the first group of which was erected in 1891, consist of several blocks of high-class, modern, slow-combustion buildings, situated on both sides of the mouth of the TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION'S tunnel in that city, and surrounding a UNION FREIGHT STATION, which is a part of the property. This station is operated, directly or indirectly, by ALL OF THE RAILROADS ENTERING ST. LOUIS AND EAST ST. LOUIS, and is so connected with the different buildings of the group as to permit the tenants to receive and ship any quantity of freight, from a single package to a carload, without the delay and expense incident to the usual system of carting to and from depots. One large steam plant furnishes the power for operating the elevators, and also heats and lights all of the buildings, which are leased to about twenty of the largest wholesale houses in the City of St. Louis, including such well-known houses as the Simmons Hardware

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)

2 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
200 shs. American District Teleg. Co.
61 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
$1,000 Riding Club N. Y. 6 per cent. Bond, 1899. (For acct. of whom it may concern.)
80 shs. Toledo & Ohio Cent. R. R. pref.
50 shs. Standard Nat. Bank.
7 7-100 shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R., Chic.
20 shs. Eden Musee Americain Co.
20 shs. Celluloid Co.
20 shs. Kings County Traction.
$2,000 Union League Club, Bklyn., 1st Mtg. 5 per cent. Bond, 1910.
14 shs. Erie R. R. 1st pref.
$1,000 Erie R. R. 1st Cons. Genl. lien 3 to 4 per cent. Bonds, 1996.
Few 30, St. Mark's Church, 2d Ave. and 10th St.
80 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
135 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
1,610½ shs. Adanac Mining Co. ((hypd.)
16 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
62½ shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
76 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Gansevoort Bank.

(By order of Liquidators.)

An assignment of United States Patents Nos. 239,842, 301,006, and 302,883, covering a process of making champagne by artificial fermentation. (By order of Administrator and Administratrix Estate of J. B. Alexander, deceased.)
140 shs. Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R., Cent. Trust Co. Certif. Dep.
$400 Notes Geo. Mid. & Gulf R. R.
$220 Note do.
$500 Note Mary E. Vreeland.
$500 Note of J. Kadles, $219.45 paid on acct.
A Mortgage on lot land, Owensboro, Ky., to secure 5 Notes.
$3,200 Note L. A. Dade.
$2,500 Note do.
$200 Note Ernest F. Alexander.
$100 Note do.
$200 Note B. W. Alexander.
$30 Note R. H. Fitzhugh.
$350 Note do. $200 paid on acct.
$100 Note L. A. Foote.
Document relating to ownership J. B. Alexander in 6-6 of $41,000 Land Scrip, U. P. R. R. Co., &c.
Document Agreement bet. H. C. McComb & J. B. Alexander in re New Orleans & Gt. Northern R. R. Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the New York Central and Hudson River Rail Road Co.

New York, April 17th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at **ALBANY**, in the State of New York, on **WEDNESDAY, the 26TH of MAY, 1897**, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering, voting, and deciding whether the Stockholders of the Company shall consent, and shall authorize said Company, through its Board of Directors and proper officers, to execute and to deliver an issue of its bonds for an aggregate principal sum not exceeding $100,000,000, payable July 1, 1997, bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half of one per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness; and, as security for such bonds, to make and execute and to deliver to some Trust Company in the City of New York, or to some other Trustee or Trustees to be designated by the Board of Directors, a mortgage of any or all of the railroads, leasehold interests, equipment and franchises, and income of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; and to consent to and approve of any mortgage that may be presented to said meeting for securing the said bonds; and to ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and mortgage.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and also for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Stockholders to the perfecting and taking by this Company of leases of the railroads of the Swan Creek Railway Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, and the Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railway Company, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, (being the fifth day of the month,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls for election of Directors will be opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 11 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 6th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

Office of Madison Square Garden Co.

To the Stockholders of the Madison Square Garden Company:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, the eleventh day of May, 1897, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 26th St. The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, April 29, to Wednesday, May 12.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

New York, April 24, 1897.

To the Stockholders of the National Cotton Harvester Company.

A general meeting of the stockholders has been called by the Board of Directors, to be held at the office of Lord & Co., No. 5 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of nine Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, April 26th, 1897.
(Signed) H. C. LINCKS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, March 29, 1897.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 3d day of April, for the purpose of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 7th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,

Corner Southern Boulevard and Third Avenue,
New York, April 24, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 11, 1897.

The polls will be open from 7 until 9 P. M.

Transfer books will close May 7 and reopen May 12.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM, NEW York, April 26, 1897.—A meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5TH prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 23d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1897.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

German Exchange Bank,

New York, April 26th, 1897.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking house on Thursday, May 6th, from 12 to 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 6th at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

To Contractors:

Bids will be received by the Board of Managers for supplying the Long Island State Hospital at Brooklyn and Kings Park with coal for the year beginning with October 1st, 1897. Specifications for same can be obtained at the office of the Steward, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, corner Clarkson Street and Albany Avenue, and all information relative to supply and delivery of same that is not made clear in specifications can be given at that department.

Bids to be opened on Monday, May 24th, at 4 P. M., at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107 Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Prest.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, ETC.—WEST POINT, N. Y., April 7, 1897. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., May 7, 1897, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with Fuel, Gas Coal, Charcoal, and Gas Oil, required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ——," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THEODORE STEWART.—The firm of THEODORE STEWART, composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by GEORGE H. A. KOHLER and EUGENE HAUCK, who will sign in liquidation and pay all firm obligations.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1897.

MAXIMILIAN COOK,
GEORGE H. A. KOHLER,
EUGENE HAUCK.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, May 4, 1897.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
151	153	20	Adams Express	151	151	151	151	.....
11½	12¾	1,470	American Cotton Oil	10	11½	10	11½	+1½
58	58½	470	Am. Cotton Oil pf	57½	58¾	57½	58¾	+2¾
112	114	5	American Express	113	113	113	113	.....
10¾	10⅞	1,500	American Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¾	10	10¾	+⅞
27½	28	1,020	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27¾	27¾	26¾	27⅝	+⅞
117⅝	117¾	57,108	American Sugar Refs.	115	118	114⅞	117⅝	+3⅛
103⅞	104	170	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	104	104	104	104	+¾
60¼	60½	8,860	American Tobacco	70	70	60¾	60¼	−⅝
23½	26¾	605	Ann Arbor pf	23¼	23½	23½	23½	.....
10¾	10⅞	670	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
19¾	19⅞	1,905	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	.....
12½	12⅞	100	Baltimore & Ohio	12	12	12	12	.....
9¼	9½	150	Bay State Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
20	20½	17	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	.....
105¼	106	444	Brooklyn Union Gas	105	105¾	105	106	+⅛
47	47⅜	100	Canada Southern	47	47¼	46¾	46¾	+⅛
53½	54½	100	Canadian Pacific	54	54⅞	54¼	54½	+3⅛
19¾	20	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅝	19⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
160	170	25	Chicago & Alton	167	167	167	167	.....
73¾	74	13,425	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72¾	74½	72¾	74	+1¼
82¼	82½	10,240	Chicago Gas	81½	82⅝	80¾	82½	+1⅞
73⅜	73½	16,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	72⅜	73⅝	72¾	73½	+1
131	131¼	160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	−⅝
104½	104¾	1,077	Chicago & Northw.	104	104½	104	104½	+1¼
153	155	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	153	158	158	158	.....
62¾	63	1,087	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	+1
28¾	29	605	C., C., C. & St. L.	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	+1⅛
40	50	114	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
162½	163¾	1,035	Consolidated Gas Co.	161½	163	161¼	163	+1⅝
106⅞	107	6,686	Delaware & Hudson	105	107	105	107	+2⅜
148⅞	149¼	1,020	Del., Lack. & Western	148¼	148⅞	148¼	148⅞	+⅞
12¼	..	250	Erie	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
31¼	31¾	512	General Electric	31½	31½	31⅞	31½	+⅛
22	22½	350	Laclede Gas	22½	22½	22	22	−1⅜
14½	15¾	500	Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	14	.....
102	162¾	151	Lake Shore	162	162	162	162	+1½
44½	44⅝	4,880	Louisville & Nashville	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44⅝	+⅜
83½	83¾	8,357	Manhattan Con	83¾	83⅞	82½	83⅜	.....
101½	..	100	Metropolitan Traction	101	101	101	101	+⅛
17½	18	100	Minn. & St. Louis	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
75½	77½	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼	.....
10¾	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
27¼	27½	735	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27¼	27⅜	27	27⅛	+⅜
13¾	13½	6,060	Missouri Pacific	14	14	12¾	13¾	+⅜
22½	23½	100	National Lead Co.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+⅜
90¼	91½	97	National Lead Co. pf.	90	91⅜	90	91⅜	+⅜
79½	79⅝	8,830	New Jersey Central	78½	80	78	79⅜	+1⅛
99⅜	99⅝	1,808	New York Central	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+⅜
7½	7¾	40	N. Y., Sus. & West.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
21	22	200	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
22	23	91	Norfolk & Western pf.	22	22	22	22	.....
12⅜	12¾	780	Northern Pacific	12	12¼	12	12¼	+⅜
35¼	35½	2,072	Northern Pacific pf.	35¼	35⅞	35	35⅞	+⅝
13⅞	14	925	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
27⅛	27⅜	1,772	Pacific Mail	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+⅛
46	50	250	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	47	47	47	47	−2¾
117	118¼	50	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	117	118¼	118¼	118¼	.....
18⅜	18⅝	10,983	Reading	17⅝	18⅛	18	18⅝	+1¼
40¾	40⅞	2,430	Reading 1st pf.	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	+⅜
24½	24½	303	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24½	+⅜
87½	88¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+⅛
59¼	59⅝	5,040	St. Paul & Omaha	58⅝	59⅛	58¾	59¼	+⅛
15¼	16	700	Southern Pacific	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+⅜
20¼	20½	1,295	Southern Railway pf.	20	20¾	20¼	20¾	+⅜
6¾	7	100	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
19½	20	8,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	20¼	18⅝	20	+1⅜
5¼	5⅝	270	Union Pacific	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	−⅛
6	7	5	United States Leather.	6	6	6	6	.....
53⅞	54	1,910	U. S. Leather pf.	53¾	54	53¼	53⅞	+⅝
63	65	5	U. S. Rubber pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	.....
12¾	12⅞	550	Wabash pf.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	−⅛
77⅞	78	10,688	Western Union Tel.	77⅛	78	76¾	78	+⅞
¾	⅞	40	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1	1	1	1	.....
Sales.		209,672						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000 ..... 111¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
3,000 ..... 99⅜
2,000 100
Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000 ..... 62¼
3,000 62
3,000 ..... 62½
6,000 ..... 62¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
15,000 78
At, T & S F gen 4s
1,500 80
1,000 80
500 80
6,000 ..... 80⅛
Adjustment 4s
30,000 45
1,000 45
1,000 ..... 45⅛
40,000 ..... 45¼
3,000 ..... 45⅜
35,000 ..... 45½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000 ..... 119½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
3,000 77
2,000 ..... 77¼
Brooklyn Elev 2d
5,000 ..... 43½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000 110
3,000 ..... 110⅛
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
16,000 94
Canada So 1st gtd
5,000 ..... 110½
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 106
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
15,000 ..... 89½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000 28
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
4,000 73
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s
5,000 99
Nebraska ext 4s
4,000 ..... 91¼
1,000 ..... 91⅜
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
8,000 ..... 100½
Chi & East Ill cons
1,000 125
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000 ..... 109½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
4,000 42
20,000 ..... 42½
24,000 ..... 42¾
5,000 ..... 42⅝
5,000 ..... 42¾
5,000 ..... 42⅝
Chi & N W cons 7s
5,000 ..... 144½
S F deb 5s, 1933, reg
8,000 ..... 112½
Reg gold 7s
7,000 ..... 118½
30-year deb 5s
2,000 ..... 110½
Chi. R I & P ext 5s
10,000 105
5,000 ..... 105½
6,000 ..... 104⅞
C, St P, M & O cons
10,000 ..... 130½
Chi & Springfield 1st
1,000 109
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 94
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 60½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000 50
Commercial Cable 4s
15,000 ..... 98½
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000 ..... 107⅜
8,000 ..... 107¼
Total sales $110,795

Del & Hudson 1st, Penn Division, reg
10,000 143
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000 ..... 57⅜
2,000 58
Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000 90
Jeff & Clfd C & I 2d
9,000 80
Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Div, assented, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
10,000 ..... 102½
L S & M S 2d reg
5,000 ..... 123¾
Louis & Nash G M 6s
2,000 118
L, N A & C G M, Trust Co certfs
1,000 44
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000 ..... 92½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 119¾
Mich Central cons 7s
2,000 ..... 116½
M & St P cont s f 5s
5,000 ..... 106⅛
Mil & St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s
1,000 ..... 110⅜
Terminal 5s
5,000 ..... 113⅛
Southwest Div
4,000 119
5,000 ..... 118½
Wis & Min Div
5,000 114
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000 ..... 101⅜
Minn & St L con 5s
5,000 ..... 101⅛
4,000 101
Mo, K & East 1st
10,000 92
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 ..... 55⅜
5,000 56
2,000 ..... 56⅛
10,000 56
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
5,000 40
Morris & Essex 1st
1,000 141
N Y Cent 1st coup
25,000 ..... 120⅜
1,000 ..... 120½
N Y Cent 1st reg
5,000 120
5,000 ..... 120⅝
N Y Cent deb 4s
5,000 ..... 105⅝
N Y Cent deb 5s
3,000 ..... 110⅜
N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000 105
N Y & Harl 1st coup
1,000 ..... 110¼
N Y & N E 1st 7s
17,000 ..... 121⅜
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
52,000 138
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
10,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93⅜
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
5,000 ..... 101¼
North Pac 1st reg
5,000@20F 116½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
3,000 52
10,000 ..... 52⅛
28,000 ..... 52¼
14,000 ..... 52⅜
10,000 ..... 52½
10,000 ..... 52⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
30,000 87
50,000 ..... 87⅛
1,000 87
21,000 ..... 87¼
500 87
1,000 ..... 87⅛
Ohio Southern 1st
5,000 88
Nor Pac Term 1st
2,000 107
2,000 ..... 107¼
22,000 ..... 107⅞
Oregon Short Line 6s
14,000 118
Trust Co certfs
14,000 116
4,000 ..... 116⅛
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 100½
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
5,000 ..... 100½
Pitts & West 1st
3,000 ..... 69½
Reading Co gen 4s
15,000 ..... 80⅝
8,000 ..... 80½
14,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80⅞
5,000 ..... 80¾
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 73
2,000 ..... 73¼
St Jo & Grand Island 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 54¼
St L & S F 2d, Class A
500 ..... 111½
Class C
1,000 ..... 111⅝
500 ..... 111½
St L & S F trust 6s
7,000 90
St L S W 1st
1,000 ..... 64⅝
10,000 ..... 64½
St L S W 2d inc
2,000 22
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
10,000 ..... 106⅜
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s
8,000 ..... 93⅛
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000c 57
16,000 ..... 56⅞
24,000 57
2,000 ..... 57½
11,000 ..... 57⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 80
So Pac of Cal 6s consld
12,000 87
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 104⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 89½
11,000 ..... 89¼
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 ..... 67¼
1,000 ..... 66⅝
1,000 67
1,000 ..... 67¼
2,000 ..... 67⅜
Texas & Pacific 2d inc
7,000 20
5,000 ..... 20¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 68
Union Elev 1st 6s
3,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76¾
5,000 77
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 102
Det & Chi ext
1,000 ..... 90¼
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
4,000 65
12,000 ..... 65½
West Shore gtd 4s
20,000 ..... 109⅝
2,000 ..... 108⅞
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 114⅝
Wheel & L E 1st
2,000 ..... 91⅜
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 28
Total sales $1,197,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	107	109	New England	..	37
4s, r., 1907	110⅜	111	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	101	103½	N. Y. & N. H.	168	171
4s, c., 1907	112	112⅛	Erie 1st pf.	28½	29½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
4s, r., 1925	122½	123	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	19	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
4s, c., 1925	122½	123	Eighth Avenue	..	330	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	..	..
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113⅛	Erie Tel. & Tel.	98	..	N. Y. & Harlem	28	30
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼	Ev. & T. H.	23	27	Norfolk So.	60	70
Currency 6s, 1898	104⅜	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	33	41	Nor. & West.	9	10
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..	Flint & P. M.	8	12	North American	3⅞	4
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	Ohio Southern	..	5
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	121	Omaha Elevated	..	10
			G. B. & W.	25	40	Ont. Mining	8¼	10
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	G. B. & W., Deb.	..	..	Ore. R. & N.	16	20
Alt. & T. H., c. r.	57	65	A	35	50	Ore. R. & N. pf.	41½	43
Am. Coal	110	125	G. B. & W., Deb. B	..	..	Ore. S. L., w. i.	11	12
Am. T. & C.	87	89		2	4½	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	101	108	Harlem	310	..	Peo. & Eastern	5	8
Ann Arbor	9	10½	Homestake	35	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	11⅞	12¾
At. & Pac.	..	½	Illinois Central	92½	94	P. Ft. W. & C.	140	170
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	..	3	Ill. Steel Co.	34¼	35½	Pull. P. Co.	157½	158
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Iowa Central	5½	6	Quicksilver	1⅞	2½
Brunswick Co.	¾	⅞	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	Quicksilver pf.	..	..
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	Rens. & Saratoga	175	185
Buff., R. & P. pf.	90	98	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	Second Avenue	..	130
Central Pacific	7⅛	8	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	St. L. & S. F.	4½	4¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Keokuk & West.	..	35	St. L. & S.F. 2d pf.	12½	13½
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Laclede Gas pf.	75	76	St. L. S. W.	2⅞	3
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	L. E. & W. pf.	63	64½	St. L. S. W. pf.	6¾	7¼
Clev. & Pitts.	160	170	Long Island	42	48	St. P. & Duluth.	18	23
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	¾	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	St. P. M. & M.	114	116
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	139	145
Col. Fuel & Iron	16	17	Manhattan Beach	3	8	Sil. bull. certfs.	80⅝	81½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87	Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Sixth Avenue	..	185
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	..	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8¾
C. H. V. & T.	1¾	4	Michigan Central	93	95	Third Avenue	151	153
Com. Cable	160	2	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	44½	46	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Consol. Coal	36	..	Minn. Iron	44	45½	Tol. O. C. & C. pf.	50	75
Den. & R. G.	9¼	..	Mobile & Ohio	16	20	U. P., D. & G.	1	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	37½	38	Morris & Essex	161½	165	U. S. Express	38	42
D. M. & Ft. D.	6¾	9	Nat. Lin. Oil	10	12	U. S. Rubber	13½	15
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	68	75	National Starch	2	5	Wabash	4½	5¼
D., S. S. & A.	2¾	3½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58	Wells-F. Express	101	103
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	7½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	20	West. Union Beef.	6	8¾
			New Cent. C.	4	6	W. & L. E. pf.	2¾	3½

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
$1,100	Am. Sug. Refs.	115⅜	117⅛	114⅝	117⅛
1,500	Am. Tobacco	60⅜	60¾	60¼	60⅜
20	A. T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5,580	Chicago Gas	81½	82⅜	80¾	82⅛
100	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47
630	C., R. I. & P.	62¾	63½	62¾	63½
6,610	C., B. & Q.	73½	74⅛	72¾	74
8,900	C., M. & St. P.	72⅜	73⅜	72¼	73⅛
870	C., St. P., M. & O.	58¾	59⅜	58¾	59⅜
860	Cent. of N. J.	78	80	78	80
10	Ches. & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½
280	Del. & Hudson	105¼	107	105¼	107
40	Gen. Electric	31½	31½	31½	31½
800	Louis. & Nash.	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝
1,000	Manhattan	84	84	82½	83¾
2,470	Mo. Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	12¼	13
30	N. Y. Central	99½	99½	99½	99½
50	N. Y., O. & W.	13½	13½	13½	13½
10	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
2,250	Reading	18	18⅞	18	18⅞
55	Southern pf.	26	26½	26	26¼
130	Tenn. C. & I.	19	19⅝	18¾	19⅝
100	U. S. Leath. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
2,850	West. Union	77	77⅜	76⅛	77⅛

66,275.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 4.—Further decline in price of G. M. B. copper in London gave bears on the copper stocks further basis for continuing sales, with activity confined to Montana and Butte, however. The first named got off from 111 to 109¾, rallied to 111, and sold off again to 110¼, but pushed up to 113 in the final dealings, a brisk covering of shorts setting in and easily influencing the price. A 3¾ range or extreme of fluctuations for one day indicates considerable speculative energy left in the old Boston leader, even in these degenerate days. Butte touched 15¼, lost to 14⅝, and rallied to 15⅞; Quincy was 1 lower, at 105; Centennial lost ¼, to 6⅞, rallying to 7⅝; Pioneer Gold receded ¼, to 3⅝, but recovered, and was strong at 3⅞ at the close; West End Street Railway common rose 1, to 73, on good buying; Bell Telephone receded 1½, to 222½; rights were 5 cents lower, at 25 cents. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was in good demand, rising from 73 to 74, and gaining strength as the day advanced. A sale of Wisconsin Central common stock was made at 1, the same stock which sold at 39 in 1881, and at 23¾ in 1891. The general market received a good stimulus from the report of the Tariff bill, which affected Sugar favorably, and sympathetically the general list, while European news was more favorable. The scampering of shorts to cover in Montana and in Butte was the main feature.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	214	214½
Boston & Lowell	213	215
Boston & Maine	160	161
Boston & Providence	264

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Northeast Corner of Broadway and Howard Street Sold for $800,000—Other Sales and Auctions.

George R. Read sold yesterday for Boehm & Coon to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for $800,000, the nine-story brick and stone manufacturing building, with stores, northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, 60.10 by 98 by 60 by 97.8. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company gives in part payment several properties in different parts of the city, among them the building the Wellesley apartment house, northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 102.2 by 127.5. The purchase was made by the insurance company simply to centralize in one desirable piece of property a portion of its holdings hitherto invested in several small parcels obtained as the result of foreclosures.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Horgan & Slattery to S. Q. Mingle for $65,000 the private dwelling southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. In part payment Horgan & Slattery take forty-one lots on Read, Park, and Prospect Avenues and Merritt Place in Yonkers Park valued at $32,100.

The E. H. Lyons Company has sold for C. W. Carpenter for $25,500 the five-story apartment house, 443 Willis Avenue, 25 by 100 by 106.

Barnes & Weinstein have sold for Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein to Bernard Isaacs, 72 Columbia Street. The buyer will improve the property.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary Fitzgibbon, for $11,300, the three-story brick dwelling, 812 Greenwich Street, 25.8 by 78; also in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, John O. Baker, for $44,200, the two five-story brick tenements, 50 and 54 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to Edward H. Gilbert, for $4,250, the two-story brick and frame building, two two-story brick buildings, 541 and 543 West Twenty-second Street, 50 by 98.9, leasehold, together with boilers, engines, manhole works, machinery, &c.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to A. T. Gillender, for $12,300, the lot, 341 West Broadway, 25 by 50.

James Bleecker & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Frederick C. McDonald and Julia O. Low, for $25,000, the five-story brick tenement with stores, 1,894 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

Philip A. Smyth will offer to-day, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, at public auction, a parcel of four lots, each 25.5 by 100, southwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Ninth Street. These lots should prove an attraction to bidders, situated as they are opposite Central Park, a block from Cathedral Parkway, and only a short distance from Morningside Heights.

Other sales down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Lamb & Mayer & Co., foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee, 207 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $10,614.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 14 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,490; subject to another mortgage for $35,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Grady, referee, 1,575 Madison Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $24,127.

By Leech, Phillips & Cordes, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 2 and 4 Bayard Street, northwest corner of Forsyth Street, 50.6 by 49.10½ by 50.6 by 49.9, two six-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $39,451.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 432 Fourth Avenue, west side, 86 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 21.6 by 60, four-story brick flat, with store; 252 Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twentieth Street, 23 by 60, four-story brick hotel, with store; 86 and 88 Madison Avenue, west side, 74.1 feet north of Twenty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 95 each, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1 and 3 Cornelia Street, southwest corner of West Fourth Street, 40.11 by 73 by 26.10 by 76, five-story brick flat, with three stores.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 617 First Avenue, west side, 49.8¾ feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick double tenements, with two stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eightieth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for seven four-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 62 and 17 by 62; Clarence True of 459 Boulevard, owner and architect; cost, $180,000.

Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 43 by 80; Eliphalet Bliss of Sixty-seventh Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Little & Brown of Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $100,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 25 by 65, John M. Finnan of 1,730 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Richard R. Dashe of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 82.6, Henry G. Peters of 253 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue B, King's Bridge, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn and shed, 22 by 18, James Jarvis, owner; J. Mazean, architect; cost, $400.

Green Avenue, west side, 125 feet west of Lyon Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28, Marie and Mary McNulty of Railroad and Washington Avenues, owners; Thomas L. Newman, architect; cost, $1,700.

Alterations.

No. 175 West Houston Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with shops and offices, E. H. Fuller of 175 West Houston Street, owner; Frederick Jacobsen of 1,537 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 390 West Broadway, to a five-story brick factory and lofts, Samuel Louis of 142 East Sixtieth Street, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 44 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store, Charles Perceval of 53 Bank Street, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 93 and 95 Greene Street and 102 to 106 Wooster Street, to a six-story brick store, with lofts, David L. Einstein of 39 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Delhomme & Cordes of Fulton and Nassau Streets, architects; cost, $800.

No. 137 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick and stone stable, Robert Lipoid of 25 Horatio Street, owner; E. B. Thomas Smith of 1,123 Vanderbilt Place, architect; A. E. Benson of 25 Horatio Street, builder; cost, $25,000.

No. 257 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Grant Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 104 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, William Salmon of 104 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Berg & Clark of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 614 to 622 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, H. J. Stramkaup of 808 President Street, Brooklyn, owner; G. W. E. Field of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Rockfield Street, north side, 675 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Timothy O'Connor, owner; Hallock & Desson of Webster and Scott Avenues, architects; cost, $500.

Main Street, south side, 150 feet east of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame hotel, Thomas Butler of Main Street, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect.

Theriot Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Cornell Avenue, to a one-story frame shop, John Zunn, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $1,000.

First Street, south side, 225 feet east of White Plains Road, to a two-story frame dwelling, Philomenadi Carto of 47 First Street, owner; John Belfi of Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, May 4.

81ST ST, 126 West, 33.4x100.8; Isaac A. Van Bomel and wife to Christopher Y. Wemple $100

MADISON AV, 1,000; Benjamin T. Kissam and another, executors and trustees, to Leopold Herrmann 30,000

187TH AV, n e corner of 64th St, 200.10 ft to 65th St x513; Colored Home and Hospital to City and Suburban Homes Company ... 210,000

MADISON AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x58; Gertrude A. F. Hewlett and others to Leopold Herrmann 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Joseph B. Friedlander and wife to Esther Hermalin 10

97TH ST, 151 East, 36.8x100.8; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to Max Freund and another 40,000

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Claus Bosch and wife to John M. Atchele and another 1

98TH ST, n s, 160.6 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x100.11; Sarah A. Kerr to Marcus Hauman

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 119th St, 17.7x75; John J. Sullivan to Margaret Sullivan 1

107TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; John Delehunty, referee, to Bernhard Freund 9,250

116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30 x100; Abraham Cohen and others, executors, to Samuel Hoffman 57,500

116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; 116th St, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Julia E. Mandelbaum to Frances K. Lipman and others 750

MADISON AV, n s, 16.8 ft s of 131st St, 16.8x75; Peter B. Olney, referee, to John M. Bowers, as executor 9,400

110TH ST, 189 East; Franz Falk to Barbara Sutliffe 1

131ST ST, s s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 16x84.11; Lizzie M. Van Brunt to Mary E. Cary 1

5TH AV, w s, 124.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x110; Nathan E. Clark and wife to George Karole 27,500

COLUMBUS AV, 1284, 27x100; Harry Chaffee to George W. Eggers 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 124th St, 112x100; Cyrus Clark and wife to the Kensington Company and the Kensington Land Company 1

106TH ST, s s, 84.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 17.4x100.11; Margaret Marshall and another, executors, to Mary M. Baldwin. 175

BRADHURST AV, 31, 33, and 35, 54.6x62.9 x54.3x70.3; Selig Housah to John H. Kearns 100

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Kearns to Selig Housah 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.1 ft n of 99th St, 25x100; Henry Lang to Leopold Saalberg 1

166TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Charles Fisher and wife to Catherina Schmidt 1

PORT GEORGE AV, n w corner of land of Thomas J. Power, 561.11x147.6x due S x23.6; James A. Doyle to D. B. Freedman 10

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4; Catherina Schmidt to Robert la Wensley 1

11TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; King's Bridge Road, n e corner of 180th St, 25.6x99.11x25x106.1; 180th St, s w corner of 11th Av, 100x26; Bernhard Freund and wife to Max Freund 1

181ST ST, 145 West, 20x99.11; Jennie Simmons to Eliza Cohn 22,500

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of College Av, 20.1x50x30.8x98.1; Cornelius L. La Cost and wife to William Hickey 6,250

BROOK AV, w s, 61.3 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Herbert A. Shipman and wife to Carrie L. Morse 1

139TH ST, 728 East; James H. Skellin to Nicholas C. Kern 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 137th St, 100x 157.9x100x155; Judson S. Todd to Herman Schumacher and another 1

LOT 223, map of Undercliffe Terrace; H. L. Phillips and another to Pauline Struna 1

PLOT in West Farms, at n w corner of lot of Leonard Mapes, now James Stanley, 215x irregular; also plot adjoining land of Loyd C. Palmer, 24.6x irregular; Richard E. Carpenter and wife to Stephen T. Willets 160

11TH ST, Charles F. and wife of Topping, 25 100x75; Edward J. O'Gorman and wife to Michael B. Keane 1

169TH ST, n s, 137 ft e of Boston Av, 20x 124; Charles W. Miller to Mary E. Miller 1,500

MAIDEN LANE, 9, 10x86.10x16x86.10; Maiden Lane, 11, 19x87.6; Maiden Lane, 13, 19x87.10x17.2x87.9; New York Realty Company to Frank N. Gill 100

SAME PROPERTY; Moses Goldsmith and others to New York Realty Company, ½ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Solomon Plaut and another, ½ part 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 34½ 25x87.6; Gertrude Lurch to Faybush Libman 19,500

MONROE ST, n s, Lot 490, map of Hendrik Rutgers, 25x100; Barnet Felnberg and another to Harris Friedman 8,200

SAME PROPERTY; John Finnegan to Barnet Feinberg 16,400

MADISON ST, 307, 26.6x92.2; Madison St, 309, 26.6x90.7x26.6x89; William D. Reilly and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 100

COLUMBIA ST, 54, 20x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to Louis Lese and another

JANE ST, n e corner of 4th St, 77.8x irregular; Lydia M. Cowles to Jesse Hazell 1

12TH ST, 264 West, 16.8x84.7x16.8x83.1; Jeremiah Pangburn and wife to Jeremiah Pangburn, Jr., one-half part 4,125

ORCHARD ST, e s, 100.6 ft n of Rivington St, 25x88.3x25x88.5; John M. Aichele and wife to Isidore Jackson and another. 1

STANTON ST, 316, 26.1x75; Henry Weiss to Ida Smith 1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 100.6 ft n of Rivington St, 25x88.3x25x88.5; Isidore Jackson and others to Bernard Kasner 10

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Columbia St, 43.10x40—x60; Mary E. Thorndike and others, executors, to Morris Goldstein 35,500

7TH ST, n s, 372.3 ft w of Avenue D, 24.9x97.6; Hannah Newburger to Harry Haschel 1

BROADWAY, e s, 133.2 ft s of Houston St, 1x198.4; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Henry Corn 6,942

9TH ST, 104 East, e s of Avenue B, 27.6x 93.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Julius Buchman 1

BOARD WANTED.

96 EAST 11TH ST.—Handsome large room, with connecting room; also single room; excellent table.

47TH ST., 16 to 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; Summer rates; superior table; references; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

8 EAST 41ST ST.—Square and hall rooms, with closets, vacant; first-class in every particular; resident owner.

9TH ST., 48 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front and hall room; all accommodations; permanent or transient; moderate.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS.
REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation.
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Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

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ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

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CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
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SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

A LADY DESIRES A PLACE FOR A GIRL; she can particularly recommend an excellent maid and seamstress or to wait on an invalid lady or growing children. Call at Hotel Buckingham, Room 76, Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID or LADY'S MAID.—Lady going abroad desires to place excellent chambermaid; competent and reliable; also as lady's maid; highest references. Can be seen at present employer's, Wednesday and Thursday, 110:30 to 12 A. M., at 122 West 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging. 356 8th Av.; ring Mrs. Kernan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, not long in the country, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse. 109 East 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By smart young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or help with children; city or country; best reference. Hardy, 112 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl; small private family; city reference. Call, Wednesday, 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; good reference. 161 Lexington Av., care Linander.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; two years' city reference. C. W., Box 67 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference. 50 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 277 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. S. M., Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references. 231 East 84th St., Bryant's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town wishes situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend. 75 East 54th St., Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl; good reference. 81 West 45th St.; ring Flyn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or CHILDREN'S MAID.—To go to country; best city references. T., 203 East 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS—USEFUL MAN.—By reliable Swedish-American couple; wife first-class cook or laundress, man refined; will attend to invalid or useful man; city or country. Country preferred; references. 871 Columbus Av., Purcell's bell.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. B., Box 310 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK AND WAITRESS OR ENTIRE GENERAL work of small family, by two North of Ireland girls whose last employer of three years can be seen; good cook; excellent housemaid; city, country. 342 6th Av., first flight.

COOK, &c.—By a young Protestant woman as cook at seashore or mountains, or as housekeeper; understands marketing; economical and long experience; can take full charge of gentlemen's clubhouse. 204 8th Av.; first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook in all branches; understands all kinds entrées, game, and desserts; first-class baker; first-class reference. 308 West 43d St., Farley's bell.

COOK.—By Swedish cook; thoroughly experienced; highest New York and Washington recommendations; disengaged May 11 on account of family going abroad. Gusta Stene, 1,402 Lexington Av., Wagner's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two experienced women; city or country; best city reference. M. McCabe, 263 West 19th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, small pastries; city or country; first-class city references. C. W., 232 West 31st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress or do housework; two and a half years' reference; no objection to the country. 1,402 Lexington Av., Wagner's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; excellent cook, laundress; small family; country preferred; good city reference. D., 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands American cooking; soups and desserts; willing to assist at washing; city or country; city references. 327 West 43d St., janitor's bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By mother and daughter; competent; with good references; together; country. M. S., 760 3d Av., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as cook in a private family; best of city references; can be seen. 882 Lexington Av., ring McLarney's bell.

COOK.—First-class; late employer can be seen; country preferred. B. L., Box 256 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; excellent baker; pastry; personal reference; city or country. M. C., 330 6th Av.

COOK and BUTLER.—By a good cook and butler in small private family; city or country; reference. C., 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference. G. L., 107 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class private family cook; one year's personal reference. 270 7th Av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; also first-class laundress; together or separate. 52 East 69th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; best city reference; city or country. Present employer's, 43 West 55th St.

COOK.—Experienced; disengaged 15th; can be seen for two days at present employer's, 70 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 348 East 78th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; by day or week; understands evening and tailor-made dresses; city or country; city reference. M. H., Box 329 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By an elegant cutter; fit perfect; evening gowns, fancy waists, remodeling equal to new; tailor dresses; moderate; day, home; reference. Corbitt, 140 East 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thorough cutter and fitter from leading establishment; thorough in all branches; day or home or assistant forewoman; fine work. 802 6th Av., first bell.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By young French woman, with excellent references, speaking French, German, and English, desires to go abroad with a family as companion or nursery governess; may be written to or seen at present employer's, C. W. Castrander, 407 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

COMPANION or MAID.—By American who has been a teacher for several years; is a very good seamstress; can give excellent reference. 27 East 31st St.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a reliable, experienced woman as housekeeper or any responsible position; exceptional reference given; can be seen at former employer's, 24 East 53d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young girl as housekeeper; thoroughly understands charge of house. 114 West 47th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework; good bread and biscuit baker; excellent laundress; city or country; good reference. 439 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By Englishwoman as lady's maid or nurse for growing children; understands French and German; willing to travel; good packer; excellent references. C. J., 530 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; take good care of lady's wardrobe; highest personal references. B. C., Box 285 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—For young misses; by refined, capable Swiss woman; thoroughly reliable and trustworthy; speaks French, German, and English fluently. 108 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid or care for grown children; English, German, French; good city references. Hair Store, 822 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—By a German maid and nurse to growing children; thoroughly competent and reliable; good needlewoman; nine years' best of reference. S. H. M., Box 342 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place her excellent French maid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at present particular. 488 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as first-class maid and seamstress; good city references. 45 West 45th St.

MAID, &c.—As maid and nurse for a delicate lady; willing to travel; best references; wages $25. A. B. C., 530 6th Av.

MAID and DRESSMAKER.—German; is thoroughly competent; best references. Dressmaker, Box 67, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID or NURSE.—By a young, intelligent Danish girl; to travel with family in Europe. E. H., Box 199 Times Office.

MAID.—By North German; thoroughly competent in duties; good city references. 48 Park Av.

Laundresser.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady, reliable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; personal reference from present employer. Call Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, 139 West 73d St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young person as first-class laundress and chambermaid; has excellent references; wages $20. E. M. C., care of M. McCabe, 263 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundresses in a private family; personal city reference; no cards. 209 East 44th St., Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Housekeeper, 226 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First class; in private family; assist with light chamberwork; best city references. 997 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; city or country; good reference. 270 7th Av.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, by a respectable woman, in private family going to country; good city reference. Laundress, 162 East 23d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place competent, reliable infant's nurse who has lived with her for ten years, and whom she highly recommends. Call, two days, at 50 West 46th St., between 10 and 4, where both lady and nurse can be seen.

NURSE.—By a German; thoroughly competent and capable of taking entire charge of small child or growing children; nine years' best of reference. A. P., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class nurse; take entire charge of infant from birth; with city reference. 208 East 44th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By very well educated North German Jewess, competent with babies and growing children; willing to travel; good references. Box 125, 1,563 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a reliable, experienced woman as nurse or to wait on invalid lady and make herself useful; unexceptionable reference given; can be seen at former employer's. 24 East 33d St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to find position for young infant; nurse; capable, intelligent, and reliable; eight years' very best reference. 116 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge of children; four years' reference from last employer. M. A. D., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; reliable in sickness; best of reference. 71 West 48th St., two flights up.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse to lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to care for infant or invalid child; wages from $25 up; willing to travel. N. O. P., 530 6th Av.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse; assist with chamberwork. 346 West 25th St., care Mrs. Maloney; two flights, west side.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a very neat, respectable, competent, and obliging young woman as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; first-class references. J. M. J., 530 6th Av.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a young girl as parlormaid, and to assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 115 West 60th St., Kenehan's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; city or country. 347 West 43d St.; ring first bell to left.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business. 229 West 20th St., care Miss Crosby.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress in private family. Present employer's, 18 West 58th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman; ladies' fine washing at home; excellent reference. Mrs. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

Miscellaneous.

AN AMERICAN GIRL SPEAKING GERMAN wishes a situation for growing children and plain sewing. 1,087 2d Av., store.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes to place thoroughly competent housemaid; personal reference at address. 10 West 53d St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid under chef, in private family or hotel; thoroughly understands kitchen work. N. B., care of Mrs. W. B. Smythe, Saugatuck, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

CARE OF HOUSE DURING FAMILY'S absence by husband and wife; no children; reliable reference. Mounted Policeman, Box 305 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CARETAKERS.—A lady wishes to find for reliable couple a house to take care of for the Summer or longer. Apply to-day, from 10 to 12:30, at 49 East 20th St.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife, care of a house for the Summer or longer; wife a first-class laundress and good cook; best of city reference. Christie, 208 West 67th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple care of house for Summer; best references. Caretaker, care Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By steady, sober, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, thirty-eight; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent; leaving owing to family closing house; excellent recommendations. Butler, 27 East 65th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—French; in private family; city or country; understands cooking; or as gentlemen's valet; best city reference. E. M., 112 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—A lady breaking up house wants to place her butler, whom she highly recommends. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 11, at 8 Park Av.

BUTLER.—In a private family; speaks German, French, and English; age 28; disengaged May 11; best city reference. R. S., 257 West 42d St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By French couple; country preferred; wife a first-class cook; husband butler and valet; references. French, 109 West 32d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; willing to make himself useful; three years' city references. Dubois, 109 West 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Englishman to sleep home; six years' reference from last situation. G. M., 175 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—First-class; highly recommended. Seen at present employer's, 2 East 15th St, from 12 to 3.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; best city reference; last employer can be seen. G. C., 224 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; speaks French and English; excellent city references. H. H., 319 West 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as coachman; good driver, honest, sober, obliging; well recommended; present employer can be seen; city or country. Coachman, 5 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced driver; understands care of fine horses and carriages; country preferred; best reference from last employer. J. H., 63 East 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 124 East 32d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; unexcelled testimonials prominent (accessible) metropolitan families; stylish, careful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, punctual, courteous, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Englishman, 26 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; smart appearance; thoroughly competent, sober, and trustworthy; willing, obliging; city or country. S. J., Box 285, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man; sober, honest, and obliging; careful city driver; leaving on account of gentleman giving up horses; city or country. Matt Gallagher, private stable, 137 West 17th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man, Protestant, as coachman; first-class horseman; strictly temperate; can call and see present employer. H. T., 1,334 3d Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a coachman and gardener; can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no incumbrance; five years with last employer, who can be seen. J. E., 128 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in a private family; A1 reference from present employer; city or country. 871 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; long experience; good city reference; city or country. J. Kearns, 50 West 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; served one year with veterinary. C. M., private stable, 152 East 40th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man as coachman or second man; single; city or country; A1 reference. 500 3d Av., care F. Sweeney.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young man; twenty-four; satisfactory written or personal reference; also useful. D. McGinnis, 44 East 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced, capable, trustworthy coachman; nine years' reference from last employer. H. Q., 349 Park Ap.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—By gardener; can milk and drive; low wages; references. Hull, 99 Trinity Place.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a Swede, with best references; gentleman's place preferred. K. Carlson, 161 58th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness well; first-class reference; also from last employer. 122 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Willing and obliging; efficient and capable; best city references. Johnson, 530 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL SINGLE MAN.—Will go to any part of the country to work on private place; present employer can be seen in city. Albert, 203 East 44th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family, hotel; city or country; make himself useful; best of references. King, 721 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—Going to London; would give his service to one or more gentleman for passage; good references from present employer. M. Fitzgerald, 771 Madison Av.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

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A FEW FACTS.

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Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent girl to do general housework in family of two; must be good cook. Apply at once, 492 West End Av., near 89th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of tact and good address to represent a prominent newspaper as advertising canvasser in New York City and Brooklyn. T. P., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—Useful man and assist waiting; not over 22. Apply, with city references, at 18 East 80th St., from 4 to 5 o'clock.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 871, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 8th Av., 2,331 Columbus Av., 194 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Address, for illustrated descriptive booklet, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor, Room 390, Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BATH CO., VA.,
ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS.
For circulars and information, write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

MANHANSET.
HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1895.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher st. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MT. POCONA, PA.
THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PA.
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortlandt St., Room 137, New York.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

THE ELMER,
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL,
Open from May to December.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A REWARD

Your Choice of any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments.

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscribers. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

ALASKA.
Personally Conducted Excursion July 12th.
$375 ROUND TRIP,
including first-class sleepers, dining cars, hotels, and other expenses. Full information CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 353 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
JOHN McNEILL
TO-DAY AT NOON
IN CHICKERING HALL,
5th Av. and 18th St.
J. H. BURKE WILL SING.
Seats free. Mr. McNeill will speak every evening except Saturday at 8 o'clock. Dr. Hall's Church, 55th St., 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS — Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, room 52. All goods guaranteed.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks, Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1. New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks, Childwood Hotel, opens June 12.
Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, opens Je.24
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap$3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City.....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do.....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap.,$3.50; ep.$1 up
Bristol, R. I......D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y......Mansion House, a. p., $3
do.....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.; New St. James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New York.
Garden City Hotel, (is now open,) a.p. $4 up
Glasgow, (BathSt.) Philips Cockburn Htl. ap$2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep.$1 up, ap.$3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng...The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap$2.50up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do.....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Middleton Spr'gs, The Montvert, opens Je. 24. Mineral Springs and Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
NewBright'n, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavillion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap.$4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do.....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do.....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do.....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (

RAINES LAW DISREGARDED

Court of Special Sessions Held It Had No Right to Try Cases of Intoxication.

JUSTICES REFUSED TO ACT

William Candy, Arraigned as a Test, Remanded Back to the Jurisdiction of the City Magistrate's Court—Police Enforcing Amendments.

The Justices of Special Sessions decided yesterday, in disregard of the Raines law amendments, that they have no jurisdiction over cases of simple intoxication, and remanded a prisoner charged with that offense and committed to them for trial back to the City Magistrate's court.

The amended liquor tax law holds intoxication to be a misdemeanor, and instructs committing Magistrates to send all prisoners accused of that offense to the Court of Special Sessions for trial. At their last meeting the Board of City Magistrates decided not to observe the section, but to continue to punish plain "drunks" by fine or imprisonment in the Workhouse, under the provisions of the Wilds act. In announcing that decision, on behalf of the board, Magistrate Brann said it would be against public policy to carry out the law to the letter, as it would be manifestly unjust to compel a man or woman arraigned for simple intoxication either to give bail to appear for trial or to spend perhaps a week in the Tombs awaiting trial.

After a consultation with the Justices of Special Sessions, the Magistrates decided to make a test case. The first man arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday for intoxication was William Candy, forty years old, of 206 Park Row. Magistrate Brann promptly committed him for trial at Special Sessions, and instructed Policeman Pierce, who had made the arrest, to arraign the man before Presiding Justice Jacob and his associates in the Special Sessions Court, Holbrook and Hayes. He asked Lawyer Thomas Cherry to defend Candy.

Drunkenness Not a Misdemeanor.

When Candy was arraigned in Sessions Mr. Cherry asked for his immediate discharge.

"I ask it," he said, "on the ground that the court lacks jurisdiction in the case. We believe that the Magistrate has erred in his construction of the law. The Wilds act of 1896 is not repealed by the amended Raines law. The Wilds act is a local law for New York City, and it provides for the summary punishment of all persons guilty of intoxication. The Raines law has no effect in the case of intoxicated prisoners in this city, therefore the Court of Special Sessions has no jurisdiction in this case."

"What has the District Attorney to say on the question?" asked Justice Jacob.

Assistant District Attorney Matthews replied that he had not looked completely into the case at issue, and he would like an adjournment.

"The Court has looked carefully into this subject," said Justice Jacob, "and has come to the conclusion that Mr. Cherry's contention is correct. We believe this court has no jurisdiction in this case. It is therefore ordered that the prisoner be remanded to the Magistrate's court."

Candy was again taken before Magistrate Brann, who fined him $3. He had no money, and was sent to the Tombs.

What Is an Obstruction.

The police are finding less difficulty than they anticipated in enforcing the amendments to the Raines law. The saloon and hotel keepers, convinced that they must obey, are doing so cheerfully and promptly. All the commanders of precincts who reported to Deputy Chief Cortright yesterday told him no illegal trafficking is being carried on. There is one portion of the law, however, that is, to a certain extent, puzzling police, liquor dealers, and Magistrates. It is Paragraph H of Section 31 and reads:

"And it shall be unlawful to have at any time in the room where liquors are sold any inclosed box, or stall, or any obstruction which prevents a full view of the entire room by every person present therein."

No absolute definition has been made as to what constitutes an obstruction. Many saloon keepers have a corner of their bars partitioned off as offices for their desks, safes, and books. Technically, such a partition is a violation of the law, and the police must treat it as such. Two arrests for such violations were stigmatized by the Magistrates Monday as unnecessary, and the accused saloon keepers were discharged.

Deputy Chief Cortright told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that so soon as that point was settled it would all be plain sailing. "We must use a little discretion," he said. "Some of the partitions that must be removed are heavy, ornate affairs that cannot be torn down at a moment's notice. All the Captains say the law is being enforced, and as soon as the Magistrates have made their reading of the different sections of the amendments clear, the police will do the rest."

In the Harlem Court yesterday Magistrate Deuel discharged eleven saloon keepers arrested Saturday night, Sunday, and Monday, for having booths and partitions in their barrooms. All had removed the obstructions since they were arrested.

RAINES LAW PUNISHMENTS.

Jurisdiction of Court of Special Sessions Questioned.

The first trial of a saloon keeper held by a City Magistrate for violation of the Raines law amendments was called in Special Sessions yesterday. Thomas Holten, who keeps a Raines-law hotel at 78 Third Avenue, was the defendant, and Policeman Heinatz of the Fifth Street Station was the complainant. Magistrate Crane held Holten in Essex Market Court in $1,000 bail for trial.

The complaint says Holten "exposed liquors between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock A. M.;" that he conducts a hotel that "does not conform with the statute," and that the partition between the dining room and he bar "does not reach the ceiling and otherwise fails to fulfill the requirements of the law."

Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly, appearing for Holten, demurred to the complaint on the ground that three crimes are charged, and under Sections 278 and 279 of the Criminal Code, each crime should have been alleged separately. Justice Jacob, presiding, ruled that he could demur to an indictment, but not to a complaint, and ordered Holten to plead.

"My client refuses to plead," said counsel, "on the ground that the punishment prescribed is beyond the jurisdiction vested in the Court of Special Sessions, and on the ground that the law is unconstitutional as depriving a man of his Constitutional right to a trial by jury."

The Court ordered a plea of not guilty to be recorded and set to-morrow for the trial. Mr. O'Reilly says he will apply to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the Court of Special Sessions from acting, and will apply for an order to compel the District Attorney to show cause why the case should not be transferred to General Sessions, where a trial by jury can be had.

David Milliken, Jr., Sworn.

Recorder Goff, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday, administered the oath of office to David Milliken, Jr., who was appointed Assistant District Attorney Monday by District Attorney Olcott. Mr. Milliken began his duties yesterday. He will look after the cases—arson and the like—which were formerly the peculiar province of Vernon M. Davis. The salary of the office is $7,500.

Date for Weeks's Trial.

In the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Gildersleeve fixed May 17 as the date for the trial of Nelson M. Weeks, who is charged with manslaughter and accused of having caused the death of Aimee Smith, in the Hotel Victor, Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue.

During the sixty-two years that DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been used in the treatment of Pulmonary disorders, the percentage of cures has largely increased. Undeniably, IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS PAID WITH STOLEN FUNDS.—Among the cases argued before the Appellate Division in this city yesterday was an appeal by Julia A. Dayton from an adverse judgment in her suit upon two policies of insurance for $5,000 each, issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, upon the life of her husband, Henry W. Dayton, who, about three years ago, at the age of about thirty years, committed suicide. Mr. Dayton had been for about fourteen years in the employ of the H. B. Claflin Company, starting as an office boy, and after serving as assistant in the credit department, attended to the payment of taxes, water rates, assessments, and public charges on real estate held by the company, and was intrusted with the collection of interest and principal of purchase money mortgages held on behalf of the copartnership. Mr. Dayton's salary had never exceeded $1,200. The suit was brought against the insurance company, but it being claimed by the Claflin Company that Dayton, for five years before his death, had been systematically embezzling the company's funds, and that the premiums on the policies had been paid with the stolen moneys, which, it was alleged, amounted in the aggregate to $31,250, that company was made defendant. The referee before whom the case was tried limited the plaintiff's interest in the policies to a lien for the amount of premium paid by her, and giving the whole fund, with its increase, to the Claflin Company. The appellant contended that the Claflin Company had failed to show that the insurance premiums were paid with its stolen funds, those funds not having been traced directly or indirectly into the premiums. It was claimed for the respondent that the plaintiff's husband was by election of the defendant, Trustee ex maleficio of its property stolen by him, and that plaintiff's claim was subject to all duties and equities arising out of his transactions relative to them.

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A DEED EXECUTED UNDER FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Mrs. Hannah M. Klemme, described by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, who tried her suit, as a very girlish-looking woman, who impressed him as being modest, retiring, and honest, has just succeeded in having a deed set aside which she executed last November to Anna Belle MacKellar, of her premises, 122 East Forty-first Street. Mrs. Klemme's husband, who, in Justice Andrews's opinion, "was evidently a very excitable and credulous person, and a man quite disposed to indulge in somewhat undue confidence in his opinions," made the acquaintance of Herbert H. Muxlow through an advertisement, in which it was stated that the advertiser desired a partner in a well-established business, who had $1,500 capital. After an interview, Mr. Klemme paid Muxlow $500, Muxlow executed to Mrs. Klemme a bill of sale of a one-half interest in the horses, carriages, and harness used in his livery stable, 311 West Forty-first Street, with an agreement of partnership with her husband for one year, and Mrs. Klemme executed the deed of her house, in which there was an equity of $5,000, to Mrs. MacKellar, who is Muxlow's daughter. Subsequently Mr. Klemme refused to go on with the livery stable business, but Muxlow would not give up the deed, but went through the form of buying the interest of Klemme, who was induced to take $4,000 in notes, in payment. Mrs. Klemme, when this was brought to her knowledge, at once repudiated the arrangement which her husband had made, claiming she had been deceived and had been induced to sign the deed by the representation made by Muxlow—who appeared to Justice Andrews "to be a somewhat crafty person, who was not overparticular as to the method adopted by him to insure his own success"—that the paper was merely to be security for her husband while he should be a partner. "Now," Justice Andrews says, "Muxlow still has his livery stable and also has the plaintiff's house and the $500 of her husband, while the plaintiff and her husband have nothing except $4,000 of notes, which I believe to be worthless." Justice Andrews thinks Klemme must have known that the paper executed by his wife was a deed of the property, but Mrs. Klemme, it was manifest to him, was absolutely ignorant about business, and he believed her statement that she was deceived, and gave judgment in her favor.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT IS MONEY INVESTED IN BUSINESS.—William S. Brigham, a stock broker, when proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court to compel him, as a non-resident, to pay taxes upon his membership in the Stock Exchange, as being property invested by him in his business, contended that the value of his "seat" in the Exchange did not represent money invested in his business. Justice Beekman decided yesterday adversely to this view, and directed that an order issue for the payment of this tax. "The right to trade upon the Stock Exchange," Justice Beekman said, "is highly important, if not absolutely essential, to the conduct of the business of buying and selling stocks and bonds, as the market is controlled by the Exchange, and access to it is confined to its members. How highly the privilege is valued from a business point of view is shown by the large sums which brokers are willing to pay for it. It is part of the plant or machinery, so to speak, through which the business is done, and the expenditure of money in the purchase of such a seat is as much an investment of money in the business of the broker as is the purchase by a manufacturer of the tools and machinery with which he creates the articles which it is his business to produce. The money is not lost, but is represented by the property which has been acquired, and which may be reconverted into money whenever the owner may desire to do so." Mr. Brigham purchased his seat in 1890, for $20,500, and it was shown to be worth $18,000 in 1895, for which year the taxes were imposed.

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ACTION FOR DIVORCE.—In a suit by Charles N. Lloyd for an absolute divorce from Amanda Howe Ballantine, she pleaded a previous divorce from Lloyd, and a lawful marriage to the person with whom she was accused of unlawful intimacy. Lloyd, in reply, claimed that the judgment of divorce his wife had secured against him was void for collusion and defective jurisdiction. Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has refused the plaintiff's application for judgment on the ground that the reply was insufficient, holding that its insufficiency was not so obvious and incontestable as to authorize the granting of the motion.

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LIEN OF ATTORNEYS UPON JUDGMENT.—Santi Perl, an ignorant Italian laborer, who could not speak English, secured a verdict in the Supreme Court in Buffalo for $10,000 in his suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for damages sustained by personal injuries. The trial Judge reduced the amount one-half, and judgment entered for $5,000 was affirmed by the late General Term. Then Perl, without knowledge of his attorneys, assigned the judgment. Settlement was thereafter effected for $4,200, which was paid to the assignee, who was a lawyer. The assignee paid a creditor of Perl $2,200, of which Perl was to receive $1,200, and $2,000 was retained by the assignee. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed an order vacating the satisafction of the judgment, and directing the Sheriff to enforce the judgment to the extent of the lien of the plaintiff's attorneys, which amounted to one-half of the recovery. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, that a notice by plaintiff's attorneys that they had a lien upon any judgment that might be recovered, served during the pendency of the action upon attorneys who acted for the railroad company but who were not the attorneys of record, was binding upon the company, and a satisfaction of the judgment made on a settlement with an insolvent plaintiff, and in disregard of the notice, would be vacated at the instance of the plaintiff's attorneys.

PNEUMATIC MAIL SERVICE.

New York and Brooklyn Will Soon Be Connected with Tubes and Carriers.

The surveys for the laying of the pneumatic tubes connecting the General Post Office of this city with that of Brooklyn have been completed, and the work of putting the pipes in position on the Brooklyn Bridge will probably be begun in a few days.

The tubes will be of cast iron, in twelve-foot sections, and 8 3-16 inches in diameter. The carrier, which will be 24 inches long, will make the journey across the river in 3½ minutes under an air pressure of six pounds to the square inch. One of the tubes will be for dispatching and the other for receiving. A regular series of carriers may thus be kept going in both directions. Each carrier will hold 600 ordinary letters. It will therefore be possible to dispatch 240,000 letters each hour in each direction. The plant, which will cost $100,000, will be put in by a Philadelphia company. The tubes will run into the basements of the two Post Office buildings.

Millinery Exhibition for the SUMMER SEASON.

Hats of Leghorn, Chip and fancy braids. Fashionable shades,—including grey, butter-color and white. Novel and effective trimmings,—latest Paris models.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

PLEAS MADE FOR TRINITY

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Answers Those Who Think the Parish Is Too Wealthy.

IT NEEDS ALL ITS ENDOWMENTS

Large Attendance at the Services Yesterday—Bishop Potter Will Deliver an Address at the Exercises This Morning.

"You think the clergy don't amount to much!" exclaimed the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford before a great congregation in Trinity Church at noon yesterday, the third day of the bi-centennial exercises of Trinity Parish.

"You think a man who succeeds in the pulpit has an easy time; that he would be a failure in law or medicine or business life, or whatever your profession happens to be. Yet let me tell you it is not easy for a man to speak freely and fearlessly from the pulpit when he knows that two or three rich men in his congregation hold the whole parish by the throat.

"It is not easy for me to say this, but you know as well as I do that there is among us a growing tendency toward yielding to the influence of money. If it is hard to resist this influence in private life, can you not understand that in the Church it is hard for the clergy to resist it?"

Dr. Rainsford went on to speak of the freedom in this regard of the pastor in an endowed church, such as is Trinity. He asserted that such freedom is necessary if the Church is to deal with the "awful needs of New York to-day." And he urged Trinity Church to retain all its endowments, that it might be enabled to continue its usefulness.

He based his argument on three main propositions. First, it is best that the mother church shall retain the endowment, because if it is distributed among the offshoot parishes it is likely to be frittered away. Second, centralization of wealth alone makes it possible for a church to deal with the fatal movement which would withdraw large and well-manned churches from the regions where they are needed; namely, the regions where they are accessible to the poor.

"I have lived in New York only fifteen years," said Dr. Rainsford, "but in that time, although 125,000 people have moved into the region south of Fourteenth Street, yet, out of that region in that time, nineteen churches have moved up town. Can any one be blind to the fact that the tendency is to take the spacious, well-equipped churches away from people who need them more than you? Only endowed churches can exist in the districts where they are most needed. These people, for whom I plead, whose lives I know, who are as good as any people in the city, cannot pay for churches. They cannot even pay for rooms to sleep in."

Dr. Rainsford's third point was that endowment makes for freedom of speech. "And this seems to me, Sirs," he said, "what we need most in our democratic community. I know, and I think those who have spent any time in both countries will bear out my statement, that you will find freer discussion at the dinner table and in the social circle in the old country than you will here. We hem and haw; we wait for a cue, from women's teas or men's dinners. Once we find it, however, there are plenty of voices to take it up—sometimes eloquent voices.

"Do not the troubled times in which we have been called upon to live demand more than this? I believe they do. There never was a time when frank, clear speech was more essential than it is now, when beliefs are in confusion and even the best men sometimes say, 'We do not know.' A clergyman ought to be free to speak his mind—and particularly he ought to be free from monetary considerations—that he may stand and look into your eyes on Sunday morning regarding you not as rich men, or poor, but as sons of the living God."

The number of visitors to Trinity Church was even greater yesterday than on the day before. The regular services, the early communion at 7:30 o'clock, morning prayers at 9 o'clock, and evening prayers at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, were unusually well attended. Not a seat was vacant at the special noon service, and the aisles were choked with people almost up to the chancel.

Between service times—particularly after Dr. Rainsford's address—a press of sightseers moved slowly along the aisles, admiring the decorations.

SPECIAL SERVICES TO-DAY.

Bishop Potter Will Deliver an Address This Morning—The Music.

The most important exercises of the week will be held to-day. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, Bishop Potter will deliver an address. Admission will be by ticket only, and the pressure for seats has already exhausted the supply of them. The exercises will commemorate the services of Trinity Church to the State, and all the high officials of State and city have been invited to attend. There will be present also about 200 members of the clergy.

This evening Dr. Dix will read an address upon the history of the parish.

The musical features of to-day's ceremonies will be of an uncommonly elaborate character. An organ recital will begin at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and at 10:50 the prelude "Joan of Arc" by Gounod will be heard, introducing a full orchestra and the two organs. The chancel organ will be played by Warren R. Hedden, organist of the Church of the Incarnation, and the gallery organ by Victor Baier, assistant organist of Trinity Church. The orchestra will be placed in the eastern gallery. At 11 o'clock the Processional Hymn, 194—"God of Our Fathers"—will be rendered by the full orchestra, both organs, and an augmented choir.

After Bishop Potter's address at this service, a festival "Te Deum" by Sir Arthur Sullivan will be sung by the increased choir, with double organ and full orchestral accompaniment. Dr. Messiter, the old organist of Trinity Church, will conduct throughout this "Te Deum." The recessional hymn, which is to follow, will be "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand."

At the evening exercises there will be a special choral service by the choir of Trinity Church, assisted by the choir of the Church of the Incarnation and a portion of the choir of Zion and St. Timothy's Church. Mr. Hedden will play the chancel organ at this service, and Dr. Messiter will conduct as in the morning. This choral service will include processional hymn 491, "The Church's One Foundation"; Psalter, twentieth selection of Psalms; Cantate Domino, Deus Misereatur, in G, by Dr. Crow of Ripon Cathedral, England; Anthem, Psalm 150, "Praise Ye the Lord," by Randegger.

Few stores equal ours in the manufacture of Clothing for immediate wear, because of our rare patterns and exclusive designs.

Among our latest Suits are those made from both blue and black cheviot serge, with a fine white stripe, very popular, at $20 and $22. Double and single breast sacks.

Also one from a particularly swell pattern of suiting—a small broken brown check and a faint red overplaid—at $22, single breast sack.

Our Suit prices are $10 to $28, with a remarkable variety of attractive patterns throughout.

A Bath Robe sale at $2.65 each, $5 & $6 value, now on all of our stores.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway & 13th St.
Broadway & Canal St.
265 & 267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

DR. SENNER ON IMMIGRATION.

The Ellis Island Commissioner Speaks from Experience Before the Ladies' Health Protective Association.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association met yesterday in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. Owing to the absence of the President, Mrs. Henry J. Newton presided.

Dr. J. H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, addressed the association on the immigration problem. He said that the closing of our ports to all foreigners of low class would mean a scarcity of servants and manual laborers.

"Immigration is not nearly so large now as people suppose," said he; "since the law of 1893 was passed the number of immigrants has greatly diminished: The dangers on account of the large number of ignorant immigrants are overdrawn. Still, these ignorant people should not be permitted to exercise the rights of citizenship so soon."

He disapproved of the ready-money test for admission. He said that to his idea a man who came to this country with $2 in his pocket, a good pair of arms, and plenty of energy would likely get along very well. While a widow with six or seven children coming over with $5,000 might very soon become a burden on public charity. He thought the educational test applied to men and boys over sixteen years of age a good regulation.

Toward the close of his talk he explained how the restrictive laws threw the responsibility on steamship companies. He concluded by saying that if those people were distributed over the country for the good of all concerned, and if there could be a labor clearing house for the distribution of immigrants, it would solve the immigrant question and give this nation a great advantage.

GEN. MILES'S DIAMOND PIN.

Stolen in February, It Was Restored to Him on the Eve of His Departure for Greece.

A ruby and diamond scarfpin, stolen nearly three months ago, was restored to Gen. Nelson A. Miles yesterday afternoon by the Jersey City police. The pin is a clover leaf design, with three rubies, a diamond in the centre and another in the stem. It was on the occasion of the Lincoln banquet at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, that the General lost it, and the police recovered the gem Saturday night, when Thomas B. Cannon, formerly a hall boy at Taylor's Hotel, was arrested for fighting, and a pawn ticket for the pin was found in his pocket.

The police expected that the General would appear against Cannon and Police Justice Potts agreed to hold a special session of his court to hear the case. When the General arrived in Jersey City from Washington at 4:40 o'clock he was met at the Pennsylvania Railway Station by Chief of Police Murphy. The Chief had the scarfpin with him and it was immediately identified by the General. He complimented the police officials and thanked them, but said he would not have time to appear against Cannon. He said he had made arrangements to sail for Europe this morning, and had not time to go to the police court even to save the pin. Chief Murphy at once delivered it to him.

Justice Potts adjourned the hearing of the charge of larceny against Cannon until Gen. Miles could return and testify. Lawyer Donallon, who appeared for Cannon, said he would sue Chief Murphy for the value of the pin.

Gen. Miles continued his journey to this city. He had much to do last evening in preparation for his departure for the seat of war in Greece. He sent word to Chief Murphy that he had no desire to prosecute Cannon, and the boy was accordingly discharged.

JURY TO TRY ROBINSON READY.

Accused of Receiving $100,000 Worth of Stolen Diamonds.

The jury to try Joseph Robinson on the charge of receiving stolen goods was completed yesterday.

Robinson is charged with having bought from Julius Stein $100,000 worth of diamonds which he knew Stein had stolen from his uncle, Julius Lyons, a Maiden Lane diamond dealer. Lyons failed in September, 1896, and after the failure alleged that his nephew had robbed him of $250,000 worth of diamonds. The taking of testimony in the case will begin to-day.

AUCTION SALE IN A CHURCH.

Organ, Pulpit, and Furniture of Mr. Potter's Former Charge.

Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday had an auction sale at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, of which the Rev. D. C. Potter was formerly pastor. The church furniture—carpets, chairs, organ, pulpit, Hymn Books, &c.—was sold under an execution of $9,751 in favor of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, on a judgment obtained in December last. The right, title, and interest only of some of the articles were sold. Everything, it is said, was bought in for the New York City Baptist Mission Society. The Rev. Mr. Potter was present at the sale.

CHARLES E. BUTLER'S FUNERAL.

Among the Mourners Were Many Who Were Associates of the Lawyer.

Funeral services of a very simple character were held in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday forenoon, for the venerable lawyer, Charles E. Butler. The Rev. Robert Collyer read selections from the Scriptures and made a prayer, two suitable hymns being rendered by the choir. The dead lawyer's sons, Prescott Hall Butler and Maxwell E. Butler, and his daughters, Miss Butler, Miss Rosalie Butler, and Mrs. Swan, together with intimate friends and members of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, occupied the mourners' seats. There were no pall bearers.

In the large assemblage there were many lawyers, including ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, John E. Parsons, Stephen P. Nash, Charles F. Southmayd, Charles C. Beaman, ex-Judge William G. Choate, Everett P. Wheeler, Charles H. Tweed, J. Evarts Tracy, Treadwell Cleveland, Allen W. Evarts, William V. Rowe, Thomas T. Sherman, Peter B. Olney, and Dorman B. Eaton.

The body was taken to Stockbridge, Mass., last evening, and burial services will be held in St. Paul's Church in that place at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Registered Trade Mark.

SPECIAL AT "THE LINEN STORE."

In connection with our Spring Exhibit of FINE HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

of every sort, we direct attention to the following, which we offer at these much reduced prices in order to close them out:

988 DOZEN NAPKINS.

5-8 sizes	from	$1.50	to $4.00 per dozen.	7-8 sizes	from	$5.50	to $9.50 per dozen.
Reg. price	"	2.00	to 5.00 " "	Reg. price	"	7.50	to 12.00 " "
3-4 sizes	"	2.50	to 6.00 " "				
Reg. price	"	3.00	to 7.50 " "				

727 TABLE CLOTHS.

2 x3 yards	from	$2.50	to $6.50 each.	2½x3 yards	from	$3.50	to $7.75 each.
Reg. price	"	3.00	to 8.00 "	Reg. price	"	5.00	to 10.50 "
2 x3½ "	"	5.00	to 7.50 "	2½x3½ "	"	4.00	to 9.00 "
Reg. price	"	6.50	to 9.50 "	Reg. price	"	6.00	to 12.50 "
2 x4 "	"	5.75	to 8.50 "	2½x4 "	"	6.75	to 10.50 "
Reg. price	"	7.50	to 11.00 "	Reg. price	"	9.00	to 14.00 "

These are genuinely cheap goods of reliable wearing qualities, and should be interesting to those who are furnishing Summer homes.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d Street, New York.

NELSON'S STORY OF MURDER.

Capt. O'Brien Discredits the Burglar's Confession as to the Killing of Mr. Borden's Butler.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau said yesterday that he did not credit the alleged confession made to the Hoboken police by Burglar Frank Nelson, to the effect that he knew the men who murdered Ferdinand Harris, the butler in M. C. D. Borden's residence, on May 2, 1895. He says that Nelson is a notorious criminal and liar, who tries to secure mitigation every time he is caught by lying about some other crime, which he always pretends he can clear up.

Mr. Borden's butler was shot dead in the basement of his residence, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, about noon of the day mentioned, during a heavy rainstorm. Two men rang the basement doorbell, and Harris let them in. A moment later he was shot and the men fled.

Nelson, who was arrested in Hoboken with some other thieves a few days ago, charges that the murder was committed by two burglars, known as "Low Dutch Henry" and "Bindfaden." He says they wanted him to help rob the Burden house, but he declined. Capt. O'Brien says that Nelson told this story to Detective Reap some months ago, and that the Hoboken police, in looking up the case, in the hope of getting the reward offered by Mr. Borden, have been thrashing old straw. The men mentioned by Nelson do not answer the descriptions Chief O'Brien has of the men who killed Harris.

PLANS TO ATTRACT TRADE

Conference of Wholesale Merchants to Arrange for Spring and Fall Excursions to New York.

RAILROAD AGENTS ATTENDED

They Complained that Many Grant Day Tickets Had Been Sold to Scalpers—Thousands of Buyers Came and Business Was Greatly Stimulated.

Influential representatives of wholesale houses in various lines of trade in this city met in the Merchants' Club, New York Life Building, yesterday, to effect a permanent organization for the purpose of attracting trade to New York. William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co. presided, and at his suggestion several merchants made statements regarding the business effects of Grant Day. It is estimated that in consequence of the reduced railroad rates, from 5,000 to 10,000 merchants visited the city who otherwise would not have come this Spring.

John Claflin, head of the H. B. Claflin Company, said: "Of course this Grant Day excursion came very late in the season, but its results demonstrated that if such excursions are organized in time to embrace the Spring and Fall trade seasons they will be of great benefit. So far as the business of the H. B. Claflin Company is concerned, the results were much better than I expected. Our office was visited by not less than 100 merchants who had never been there before. They were dry goods men, and all bought more or less merchandise."

George C. Clarke of Tefft, Weller & Co. said: "I saw a great many persons in our store last week who had not been there before. We did a much larger business than usual, and several new accounts were opened."

J. Howard Sweetser of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. said: "There was an increase of about 30 per cent. in the number of packages of merchandise we sent out in consequence of the spurt in business last week."

J. E. Nichols of the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Co. said: "Not only did we see a large number of our old-time customers last week, but many new ones came."

Mr. King read a letter from C. C. Shayne, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, pledging the hearty support of his organization to the movement. Mr. King said that it is proposed to arrange for excursions of out-of-town merchants to this city from every part of the United States each Spring and Fall. The desire is to have the railroads issue excursion tickets, good from Aug. 20 to Oct. 20 in the Fall, and from Feb. 20 to April 1 in the Spring.

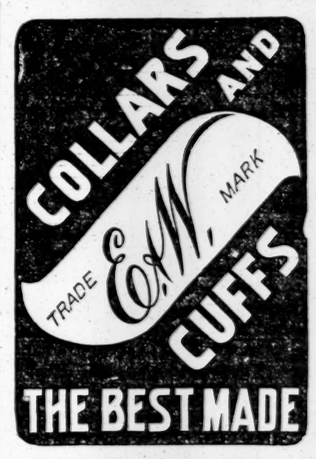
L. P. Farmer, Passenger Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, and Milton C. Roach, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the New York Central addressed the meeting in behalf of the Anti-Scalping bill now awaiting Gov. Black's signature. Mr. Roach declared that about $1,500,000 worth of railroad tickets had been counterfeited in this country within recent years.

He estimated that about 40 per cent. of the reduced-rate tickets issued for Grant Day had been scalped or otherwise misused, and he said: "If the railroads can be freed from this ticket-scalping evil, they will be in a position to deal liberally with the merchants that want reduced rates."

Mr. Daniels said that the trunk-line railroads were considering a proposition to organize ten Summer and Fall excursions to New York City, with fares cut in half, and tickets for each excursion to be good for five days.

A resolution was passed asking Gov. Black to sign the anti-ticket-scalping bill.

For the purpose of arranging for an out-of-town merchants' excursion to New York this Fall, a conference will be held May 25 at the offices of the Joint Traffic Association. The following committee was appointed to represent the wholesale merchants and the hotel keepers at that conference: William F. King, Chairman; John Claflin, William E. Tefft, Charles H. Webb, J. Howard Sweetzer, J. E. Nichols, John C. Juhring, E. H. Sayre, Lee Kohns, Frederick Haviland, Irving R. Fisher, Daniel P. Morse, C. C. Shayne, James H. Breslin, and Simeon Ford.



MAYOR'S CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

He Says We Should Forgive One Another, and Will Approve the Bill Legalizing Tyson's Appointment.

Mayor Strong yesterday held public hearings on several bills. One was the bill legalizing the appointment of Isaac Tyson as park keeper and Roundsman on the park police force. Controller Fitch has held back Tyson's pay for some time because of alleged false statements in his civil service examination papers.

A representative of the Civil Service Reform Association asked the Mayor not to sign the bill. He said that Tyson had stated when he applied for appointment on the park police that he was born in 1856 and was not a veteran. When he was up for promotion he said he was born in 1845 and was a veteran.

"I believe," said the Mayor, "in the teaching of the Bible that we should forgive one another. The Civil Service Commissioners agreed not to oppose this bill. They evidently believe in the Bible principle of forgiving those who are penitent."

Col. S. V. R. Cruger spoke of Tyson's good record for eleven years. "I do not pretend to justify his falsehood," said Col. Cruger, "but I believe he has been sufficiently punished. I ask you, therefore, to sign this act of mercy."

"I don't believe in following a man forever and ever because he has fibbed," said the Mayor. "Who has not fibbed a little, anyhow? Believing in the Christian precepts, I shall approve this bill and join with Col. Cruger in the forgiveness of sins."

A bill that came in for much discussion was the measure releasing the assessments on property owners for the opening of Lexington Avenue from Ninety-seventh to One Hundred and Second Street. The area of assessment extends from Twenty-third Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street on Lexington Avenue. Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, Matthew F. Neville, and a number of property owners appeared in favor of it. The Mayor said that he wanted to look very carefully into the questions involved, and that he would not give a decision at once.

There was a long discussion over the bill amending the Greater New York charter, so that two-fifths of the fees collected under the Pharmacy law shall go to the College of Pharmacy of Brooklyn, instead of the whole going to the College of Pharmacy of New York, and also so that others besides graduates of the New York College of Pharmacy can become members of the Pharmacy Board in the Greater New York. Thomas J. McMahon, one of the Trustees of the New York College, was the only one who opposed the bill. Secretary Perkins of the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society and Secretary Balser of the New York society favored the bill. It was finally decided to hold another hearing on it on Saturday.

The bill increasing the salaries of the clerks of the City Court from $1,000 to $1,200 has been disapproved by the Mayor on the ground that he is opposed to any increase of pay for city employes. He also disapproved the bill authorizing the appointment of two additional clerks in the Thirteenth Judicial District Court. The bill providing for the accommodation of the City Court outside of the City Hall and for the refitting of the City Hall to meet the requirements of the Greater New York has been approved. The bill making the Sheriff's salary $10,000 per annum and one-half of the fees has also been approved by the Mayor.

Salvation Army Potato Patches.

Ten acres of land in Jersey City and seventeen in Hoboken have been obtained free of rent by the Salvation Army for the purpose of giving that organization an opportunity to introduce in those cities the "potato patch plan" so successfully operated by Gov. Pingree in Detroit. The owner of the Jersey City tract, which is situated on West Side Avenue and Gautier Street, is Henry V. Condict. The Hoboken plot is the property of Herman Walker of that city, and is situated west of Hudson Heights. Both pieces of land are fertile, and the army officials expect to arrange for their cultivation by people to whom the produce will be a boon.

An Old Man Kills Himself.

John A. Davenport, eighty years old, who is said to have come to New York from Worcester, Mass., committed suicide in his room at 215 East Eighteenth Street, yesterday morning by hanging himself from a closet door. He is thought to have been mentally unbalanced by the death of his wife, about two years ago, and to have killed himself in a fit of despondency.

Shipments of Coin.

There were no gold withdrawals at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and no orders are, so far, booked for the future. The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday, took out $1,500,000 in gold coin, consigned to Bremen bankers. The St. Paul, which sails to-day, will take out 575,000 ounces of silver.

JURY TO TRY ROBINSON READY.

Accused of Receiving $100,000 Worth of Stolen Diamonds.

The jury to try Joseph Robinson on the charge of receiving stolen goods was completed yesterday.

Robinson is charged with having bought from Julius Stein $100,000 worth of diamonds which he knew Stein had stolen from his uncle, Julius Lyons, a Maiden Lane diamond dealer. Lyons failed in September, 1896, and after the failure alleged that his nephew had robbed him of $250,000 worth of diamonds. The taking of testimony in the case will begin to-day.

AUCTION SALE IN A CHURCH.

Organ, Pulpit, and Furniture of Mr. Potter's Former Charge.

Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday had an auction sale at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, of which the Rev. D. C. Potter was formerly pastor. The church furniture—carpets, chairs, organ, pulpit, Hymn Books, &c.—was sold under an execution of $9,751 in favor of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, on a judgment obtained in December last. The right, title, and interest only of some of the articles were sold. Everything, it is said, was bought in for the New York City Baptist Mission Society. The Rev. Mr. Potter was present at the sale.

CHARLES E. BUTLER'S FUNERAL.

Among the Mourners Were Many Who Were Associates of the Lawyer.

Funeral services of a very simple character were held in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, yesterday forenoon, for the venerable lawyer, Charles E. Butler. The Rev. Robert Collyer read selections from the Scriptures and made a prayer, two suitable hymns being rendered by the choir. The dead lawyer's sons, Prescott Hall Butler and Maxwell E. Butler, and his daughters, Miss Butler, Miss Rosalie Butler, and Mrs. Swan, together with intimate friends and members of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, occupied the mourners' seats. There were no pall bearers.

In the large assemblage there were many lawyers, including ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, John E. Parsons, Stephen P. Nash, Charles F. Southmayd, Charles C. Beaman, ex-Judge William G. Choate, Everett P. Wheeler, Charles H. Tweed, J. Evarts Tracy, Treadwell Cleveland, Allen W. Evarts, William V. Rowe, Thomas T